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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PARTY	AND	STATE	AF	FATRS
LOWLL		DIGIE	27.1	

Grishkyavichus Speaks on Agroindustrial Complex, Food Program (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 9 Feb 86)	1
LiSSR CC Reviews Alcohol Abuse Program (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 14 Feb 86)	5
Jaruzelski Delegation Visits Lithuania (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 1 Mar 86)	8
Delegation Arrives Grishkyavichus Luncheon Speech	8
Patiashvili Stresses Openness, Response to Public Opinion (D. Patiashvili; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, No 3, Feb 86)	13
Armenian CP Buro Adopts Resolution on Videotapes (KOMMUNIST, 22 Mar 86)	22
Turkmen CP Central Committee Buro Raps Consumer Cooperatives (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 14 Mar 86)	23
Usmankhodzhayev Receives Yugoslav Secretary Dizdarevich (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 12 Jan 86)	24
Uzbekistan's Navoi Oblast Elects Ispolkom Chairman (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 19 Feb 86)	24
Usmankhodzhayev Meets With Tashkent-Oktyabr Region's Voters (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 15 Mar 86)	24

- a -

	Uzbek Znaniye Society Elects New Chairman (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 11 Jan 86)	25
HISTOR	Y AND PHILOSOPHY	
	Zagladin Discusses International Proletariat's Role (PRAVDA, 28 Mar 86)	26
	'Social Development' Defined for Party Congress (P.P. Lopata, A.V. Dmitriyev; ISTORIYA SSSR, No 1, Jan 86)	33
RELIGI	ON	
	'Religious Renaissance' in USSR Denied (V. Mazokhin; ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, 3 Sep 85)	57
	Three Uzbek Oblasts Hold Party Aktivs on Atheist Education (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 23 Feb 86)	59
CULTUR	E	
	Uzbek Cinematographers' Union Elects New First Secretary (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 15 Feb 86)	60
SOCIAL	ISSUES	
	Repeat Offender Given Death Sentence for Double Murder (E. Elyashev; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, 18 Mar 86)	61
	Azeris Arrest Flower Speculators, Sovkhoz Fund Swindlers (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 16 Mar 86)	61
	Belorussian Justice Minister on Republic's Work (Ye. Chkanikov; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 5 Feb 86)	61
	Armenian Supreme Court Plenum on Housing, People's Courts (KOMMUNIST, 11 Jan 86)	63
	Armenian Justice Minister on Alcohol Abuse Law, Courts' Work (A. Dadayan; KOMMUNIST, 14 Jan 86)	65
	Uzbekistan Blames Spread of Venereal, Other Diseases on Alcohol (D. Asadov; KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA, No 10, Oct 85)	67
	Compulsory Alcoholics-Treatment Center for Women (N. Grishko; AGITATOR, No 1, Jan 86)	71
REGIONA	AL ISSUES	
	KaSSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman on Intensification-90 (K.S. Dashkov Interview; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 5 Feb 86)	73

Tajiks Hold Conference on Preparation of Russian Teachers	
(M. Panfilov; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 4 Mar 86)	78
Tajik Town Introduces Local Direct-Dial Phone Service	
(KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 6 Mar 86)	78
Uzbek Institute Director: Local Water Inadequate by 2001	
(Viktro Dukhovnyy; ZVEZDA VOSTOKA, No 2, Feb 86)	79
Tashkent Hosts World Meteorological Conference	
(PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 7 Feb 86)	93
Tashkent Receives Telex Links	
(PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 23 Feb 86)	93
USSR/Afghan Friendship Celebrated in Uzbekistan	
(PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 1 Mar 86)	93
Briefs	
Armenian Agroindustrial School Opens	94
TuSSR: New Telephone Frichange	94

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, FOOD PROGRAM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[ELTA Article: "More Good Food Products for the Population"; passages in all caps printed in boldface in original]

Text Recently a republic-level conference of party-economic activists was held in Vilnius. Discussed here were the problems of strengthening the material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex's processing sectors, increasing the production and expanding the assortment of food items, as well as improving their guaranteed delivery to the population.

Taking part in the work of this conference were Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, V. Astrauskas, Yu. Bernatavichyus, A. Brazauskas, N. Dybenko, A. Kayryalis, V. Mikuchyaskas, V. Sakalauskas, A. Ferensas, L. Shepetis, and V. Berezov.

The following were invited to the conference: the first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms, the chairmen of the city and rayon ispolkoms and the chairmen of the soviets of rayon-level agroindustrial associations, the directors of the State Agroindustrial Committee, a number of enterprises and associations of the food industry, trade, transport, and scientific institutions, other ministries and departments.

The conference was opened with an introductory speech by the first secretary of the CPLi Central Committee, P. P. CRISHKYAVICHUS.

"We have gathered here today," he said, "to discuss the problem of speeding up the development of the agraindustrial complex's food sectors, increasing the production of food items, upgrading their quality and biological value, and improving their supply to the population.

"Due to the persistent implementation of the Food Program, the growth rate of agricultural production has been speeded up. There has been an increase in the consumption of food products; it has approached the physiological norms.

"It does not mean, however, that our food problem has already been solved. The needs of the population for meat and meat products, vegetables, fruits, and fish have not yet been completely satisfied; there have even been interruptions in the trade of certain of these products. There has been too much slowness in expanding the assortment of food items, upgrading their quality,

and improving their commercial appearance. In short, a great deal more has to be accomplished and adjusted along the entire path of bringing food products to the consumer in order to satisfy the people's needs. We now have more possibilities for doing this. And the main thing consists of utilizing them to the optimum possible extent. We are confronted with the task of talking about this today, of outlining top-priority measures.

"First of all, we must enhance and improve the capacities of meat-packing combines, sugar-mills, enterprises engaged in the primary processing of flax, processing fish, vegetables, fruit, and turning out a number of other food products. Gosplan and Gosagroprom /State Agroindustrial Committee/ must have a precise, specific program of operations with regard to each facility; they must conduct strict follow-ups on the assimilation of funds and on the timely introduction of capacities. The most important task is to shorten the time periods required for their construction and modernization. Modernization of the Pavenchyayskiy Sugar Combine has already lasted for 12 years, and modernization of the Kapsukskiy Sugar Mill is planned to extend over two five-year plans. We must put an end to such a faulty practice.

"We must take a sharp turn in the direction of improving product quality. Here the discussion must center, above all, on improving the quality of potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, and milk. We must also concern ourselves with improving the quality of pork, and we should raise more bacon-producing pigs. We can no longer put up with a low quality of bakery items, particularly at the Litpotrebsoyuz /Lithuanian Consumer Cooperative Union/ enterprises, non-alcoholic beverages, and culinary items.

"One of the most important tasks confronting us is to improve and deepen the processing of agricultural produce, all food-type raw materials, and to produce more food products with a higher biological value. What we are talking about here is expanding the use for obtaining such output of the sub-products of processing livestock and poultry, milk, certain by-products of the flour-milling industry, and other food-type raw materials. At the same time it is necessary to improve trade in these products. Workers in the field of health care are confronted with the task of activating propaganda for optimal nutrition, to strengthen their influence on the formation of its structure.

"In short, we must solve the vitally important problems which are directly connected with upgrading our people's well-being, with their optimal nutrition."

The report on the question of the agenda was delivered by V. ASTRAUSKAS, a secretary of the CPLi Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussions were the following persons: the general director of the Klaypeda Dairy Combine, A. CHYABANYAUSKAS, the secretary of the primary party organization of the Vilnius Plodoovoshchtorg Association, Ye. KOLO-KOLOVA, the deputy chairman of LiSSR Gosagroprom and chief of the Main Administration of the Food Industry, S. DULSKAS, the first secretary of the CPLi Shyaulyay Gorkom, K. ZALETSKAS, the director of the Kaunas Meat-Packing Combine, S. BUKAUSKAS, the chairman of the Alitus Rayispolkom, A. ANTANYAVICHYUS, this republic's minister of trade, P. MITSKUNAS, and the general director of the Lithuanian Production Association of the Fishing Industry, E. URBONAVICHYUS.

It was noted at the conference that the key factor in implementing the Food Program has remained the problem of further developing the material base of the agroindustrial complex's processing sectors. In the first place, during the current five-year plan we must double the rate of construction of storehouses for fruits, vegetables, and potatoes. We must also carry out the construction of storehouses in the localities where fruits and vegetables are produced.

Considerable amounts of capital investments must likewise be earmarked for retooling the meat-processing industry, as well as for moderning the sausage-cooking workshops at the Kaunas and Panevezhis Meat-Packing Combines. More attention must be paid to improving the utilization of milk being produced in this republic, to upgrading its commercial quality, improving the structure of utilizing milk for producing various dairy products, and considerably expanding the capacities for producing dried milk products. It is necessary to improve providing the republic's population with eggs and, during the course of a year, to increase the production of powdered eggs.

We must carry out a large program of work with regard to developing the capacities of sugar mills by means of modernizing and retooling them.

During the course of the five-year plan it is necessary to carry out the construction of the Kaunas and Shyaulay Fish-Processing Enterprises, as well as a number of other projects in this sector, in order to increase the output of fish products, to expand their assortment, and improve their supply to the population. The State Committee for the Fishing Industry in this republic should increase the production of pond fish and fish-pond material and to improve the use of the heated waters of electric-power stations for this purpose.

The republic's Gosagroprom, as well as the local party and soviet organs must carry out decisive measures with regard to the further, comprehensive development of fruit-and-vegetable farming, the construction of hot-houses at the Kayshyadoris Hot-House Combine and major industrial enterprises, along with retooling canning enterprises.

It was noted that the Ministry of Construction and the republic's other construction organizations should take decisive measures with regard to the complete assimilation of capital investments and the accelerated putting into operation of facilities of the agroindustrial complex's processing sectors.

Particular monitoring controls must be for measures with regard to re-structuring enterprises producing fruit-and-berry wine. We need to significantly increase at these enterprises the production of mineral waters, juices, tonic, non-alcoholic beverages, to organize the production of dried apples, concentrated juices, and other products.

It was pointed out at the same time that we need to carry out additional measures with regard to increasing the production of agricultural products on the auxiliary farms of industrial enterprises, construction, transport, and other enterprises.

Over the course of the next two years we must complete work on making the transition to a centralized shipping out of all livestock purchased in the republic, and by the end of the five-year plan--all the procured milk. We must substantially increase the shipping out of fruit-and-vegetable products in accordance with the "field-to-store" principle, as well as the centralized shipping out of other agricultural products. During the current five-year plan we must carry out effective measures with respect to considerable improvement in the quality of purchased potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, milk, and all other agricultural products. It is likewise important to substantially reduce its losses.

The Ministries of Health and Trade must do a better job of organizing the sanitary education of the population, as well as trade in food products with a heightened nutritional and biological value. The Gosagroprom must take additional measures with regard to increasing the production of mayonnaise, a number of bakery and confectionery items, food products for various groups of the population, and schoolchildren.

The managers of food enterprises are obligated to significantly step up production and technological discipline, the personal responsibility of foremen and other organizers of production for the quality of the items being turned out by them. In the light of the party's new requirements with regard to the questions of quality, it is necessary to evaluate more strictly each instance of a defective item being produced. We must be more energetic in conducting work with regard to expanding the assortment of food products and turning them out in packaged form. This should be facilitated by the widespread introduction into production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The activist conference expressed confidence that all those upon whom depends the successful implementation of the Food Program will increase their demands upon themselves and their responsibility, that these problems of top-priority importance will be solved at the necessary level.

2384 CSO: 1800/273

LISSR CC REVIEWS ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Unsigned Article: "In the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: On the Initiative of the Collective of the Pyargale Kolkhoz of Plungeskiy Rayon for Expanding the Movement for High Culture and a Sober Way of Life"]

[Text] The Lithuanian CP Central Committee has approved the initiative of the collective of the Pyargale Kolkhoz of Plungeskiy Rayon for expanding the movement for high culture and a sober way of life.

The gorkoms, Lithuanian CP raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have been instructed to expand organizational and explanatory work for the broad dissemination of this movement in all of the republic's cities and rayons, and to study, support and spread the interesting undertakings which are arising in the course of fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism."

The LiSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial boards of republic, city and rayon newspapers are obliged to regularly throw light on the course of the spreading of the movement for high culture and a sober way of life, and to widely propagandize the experience accumulated.

The laborers of the kolkhoz have greatly welcomed the measures undertaken by the party and government in the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism and in the establishment of a sober way of life. The tasks of the collective for fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism" have been thoroughly analyzed at party, trade union and Komsomol meetings and in all the

subdivisions of the farm, and measures for putting them into practice have been determined.

Party and social organizations, the administration of the kolkhoz, managers of all the links and specialists are concerned constantly about strengthening the struggle for soberness, increasing discipline and order, and applying the entire system of organizational and legal measures of antialcohol legislation to violators. A stern assessment is being given to persons who appear in a state of intoxication both at work and in public places. They are being subjected to universal censure, deprived without fail of bonuses and privileges in the apportionment and payment of passes to holiday houses and of tourist passes, and their holidays are being transferred to the winter.

The commission for the struggle with drunkenness is constantly conducting raids to uncover cases of home distillation. All the persons in the kolkhoz who are susceptible to spirits have been discovered. A substance abuse center is keeping constant supervision over these people, they are attenting with it fail a film lecture agency for antialcohol propaganda, and meetings with psychologists are being organized for them.

The primary organization of the Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety, which now unites 20 members, has actively joined in the work for the establishment of a sober way of life. Through its initiative, a discussion about the psychological climate in the family, a family evening called "Let's Stay Together", and other measures were organized.

Last year in the holkhoz a new House of Culture was built, the stadium and other sport facilities at the secondary school have been renovated by its own works department.

A cultural and sport complex, which unites 10 amateur art circles, interest clubs, including a club for families, and 11 sport sections, has built suilt. In all, about 300 persons, or every second kolkhoznik, indulge in the cultural and sports complex. Massive cultural and sports events are conducted every Saturday and Sunday.

The administration and the party and social organizations of the kolkhoz closely interact with the ispolkom of the Kulyay [Apilinkiy] Soviet of Pengle's Deputies, on the territory of which the farm is located.

The concrete and purposeful work in overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism has been positively reflected in an improvement of the moral climate in the kolkhoz, in familites, and in an increase of discipline and organization. While 102 absences

were because of drunkenness in 1984, there have only been 3 such instances in the second half of last year, and in January of this year not one case of drunkenness at work sites and of a violation of social order has been established.

Labor productivity has been raised, and its organization has been improved. A five-day work week has been introduced which makes it possible for the laborers to devote more time to their cultural and spiritual enrichment.

At the open party meeting it was decided henceforth to constantly augment efforts in the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism, and to achieve the total eradication of this phenomenon in the collective.

The communists' initative has been supported at a general meeting of the kolkhozniks which adopted a decision to join the movement for a place for nigh culture and a sober way of life, and also halted the sale of alcoholic drinks in the farm's territory.

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CSO: 1800/277

JARUZELSKI DELEGATION VISITS LITHUANIA

Delegation Arrives

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Elta Article: "The Arrival of the Delegation of the Polish United Workers Party"]

[Text] On 28 February the delegation of the Polish United Workers Party, headed by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, which is taking part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress arrived in Vilnius.

The delegation consists of: (Yu. Chirek), member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, (Ye. Romanik), member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and a miner, and (V. Natorf), the PPR ambassador to the USSR.

The following have also arrived in Vilnius: (E. Kucha), head of the International Department of the PZPR Central Committee; K. (Martsinyuk), deputy chief of the Office of the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; V. (Glen), deputy chief of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Ya. Pachkovskiy, PPR consul-general in Minsk; and other officials.

The following have arrived along with their Polish comrades: P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; A. I. Volskiy, head of the Machine Building Department of the CPSU Central Committee; V. I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic; G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Cmmittee; and other comrades.

The Vilnius airport was decorated with banners with greetings to the guests of Soviet Lithuania.

The following greeted the PZPR delegation: secretaries of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee V. S. Astrauskas, A. K. Brazauskas and L. K. Shepetis; V. S. Klikunene, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet; A. Yu. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers; M. I. Sadovskiy, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; V. M. Zenkyavichyus, minister of foreign affairs of the LiSSR; A. P. Vileykis, chairman of the Vilnius Gorispolkom; G. K. Shaltyanene, secretary of the party's Vilnius Gorkom; and V. V. Rybakov, first deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems of the USSR.

Representatives of the workers and collectives of Vilnius warmly and fraternally welcomed the envoys of national Poland. Young girls in national costumes handed flowers to the guests.

Grishkyavichus Luncheon Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[ELTA Article, Vilnius, 28 Feb: "Ot Fraternal Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] A luncheon was given today in honor of the PZPR delegation.

The following were present at the luncheon: W. Jaruzelski, leader of the PZPR delegation, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State; members of the delegation (Yu. Chirek), member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; (Ye. Romanik), a miner and member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee; (V. Natorf), the PPR ambassador in the Soviet Union; and those accompanying the delegation, including (E. Kucha), chief of the International Department of the PZPR Central Committee; K. (Martsinyuk), deputy chief of the Office of the First Secretary of the PZPR Cesntral Committee: V. (Glen), deputy chief of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Ya. Pachkovskiy, PPR consul-general in Minsk; A. I. Volskiy, chief of the Machine Building Department of the CPSU Central Committee; V. I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador in the Polish People's Republic; G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and V. V. Rybakov, first deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems of the USSR.

The following were at the friendly luncheon: P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; secretaries of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee V. S. Astrauskas, A. K. Brazauskas and L. K. Shepetis; P. P. Shileykis, member of the Buro of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, brigade-leader of house-painters of the Vilnyusstroy Trust and Hero of Socialist Labor; V. S. Klikunene, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet; A. Yu. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; M. I. Sadovskiy, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; V. M. Zenkyavichyus, minister of foreign affairs of the Lithuanian SSR; A. P. Vileykis, chairman of the Vilnius Gorispolkom; and other officials.

- P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, addressed the guests.
- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, gave a speech in reply.

The luncheon took place in a cordial setting.

The Speech of P. P. Grishkyavichus

Respected comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski!

Respected Polish friends!

First of all, allow me to express to you my sincere gratitude for your coming to Soviet Lithuania and to heartily welcome you on behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the LiSSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers.

It is especially gratifying to us that you have arrived in the capital of Soviet Lithuania during the portentous days when the 27th CPSU Congress is continuing its work in Moscow. One can already claim now with certainty that the attention of all countries and of the entire world is riveted to this historical event. One can say that those huge positive changes, which recently have occurred in our country through the will of the party and the people, have now found expression in a concentrated form within the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. In its turn, the 27th Congress itself and its materials and decisions, the new edition of the Party Program and other party documents will undoubtedly become that mighty accelerator which will make it possible for our country to pick up even

higher tempos in developing and modernizing production and in increasing the well-being of the people. I would say that the energetic and truly party-like reaction of the country's communists and workers to the indeed innovational and most urgent Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee given by comrade M. S. Gorbachev is proof of this.

The speeches of the delegates and guests of the congress, including your speech, comrade Jaruzelski, which contains a principled analysis of the state of affairs in the Polish People's Republic and in which the outlooks for its further development are outlined, have been met with great attention everywhere.

During your visit in the Soviet Union, you, dear comrades, have probably sensed a confident labor rhythm and a creative atmosphere of high responsibility and of exactingness in all areas of social life. As has the entire multinational Land of the Soviets, the Lithuanian SSR has greeted the 27th CPSU Congress with good labor successes. The republic's national economy has basically met the strenuous targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan, having secured a significant overfulfillment of the plans for the growth of the national income and of industrial production and for other indicators. During the past five-year plan, our republic was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCGTU and Komsomol Central Committee five years in succession for the success achieved in the All-Union Socialist Competition. Now this banner remains with us for perpetuity.

At the same time, we know well that a thorough reconstruction and improvement of many aspects of production relations, managerial methods and the style of party and government leadership are necessary for a successful march in the 12th Five-Year Plan and in prospect up to the year 2000. Namely, the recently held 19th Lithuanian CP Congress has demonstrated such an approach to solving problems.

Both in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress, and in your speech, comrade W. Jaruzelski, the importance of the relations and military alliance constantly being strengthened between the Marxist-Leninist parties of the fraternal socialist countries, including between the CFSU and PZPR, and of the inviolable friendship of the peoples, was emphasized.

It is gratifying to recognize that the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic has deep roots. It was sealed forever by the jointly spilled blood of Soviet and Polish soldiers in the historic battle with fascism. Our

peoples, jointly building and improving socialist society, have well realized that their power is in unity and solidarity. Therefore, the attempts of imperalist states to undermine the solidarity and unity of the peoples of countries of socialist cooperation and to force them to turn from the path of the construction of a new society are in vain.

Through their specific deeds, the communists and workers of Soviet Lithuania are making their contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the Polish People's Republic. For almost a quarter of a century, our republic has maintained relations on the line of local party organs with PPR provinces along the border. Tens of rayons, Gmina (parish) and labor collectives and thousands of people have been drawn into this orbit of friendship. We see it return in the fact that a useful exchange of the experience of political and production work is occurring, the introduction of everything that is new and progressive that has been drawn from friends. In the future we will firmly follow a course for developing and deepening these relations and for raising their effectiveness.

It is pleasant to note that recently in Warsaw and Belostok, and also in Vilnius, huge exhibitions have been organized which provide a visual presentation of the success in the development of the economy of the Lithuanian SSR, and as well of the Polish People's Republic. More and more goods manufactured in Soviet Lithuania are being sent to Poland, and a flow from the other direction of Polish goods is coming to us. We well remember how Polish workers built a section of the Polotsk-Mazheykyay oil pipeline. The signing of an agreement on the participation of skilful Polish restorers in the reconstruction of the Old City of Vilnius has been received favorably in our republic.

Respected comrade Jaruzelski!

We are deeply certain that the presence of the PZPR delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress and its visit in the Lithuanian SSR will serve the further strengthening of the inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

Long live the solidarity and fighting unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties--the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers Party!

Let the friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples be ever strengthened!

12810

cso: 1800/300

PATIASHVILI STRESSES OPENNESS, RESPONSE TO PUBLIC OPINION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 3, Feb.86 (signed to press 21 Jan 86) pp 17-22

[Article by Georgian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary D. Patiashvili: "Expanding Publicity in Party Work"]

[Text] The personal file of a communist was being examined during a meeting of the bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. T. Rostiashvili, a member of the bureau and a turner from the Tbilissi Aviation Production Association imeni Dimitrov, took the floor.

"I must admit that sometimes I feel uneasy when I meet with my comrades at work," said Trifon Vakhtangovich. "Here in the bureau we punish some negligent executive, and the workers say to me: 'Where have you been, why hadn't you talked with the collective about this earlier? They knew full well what was going on. You can't hide anything from the people....'

That was a reasonable remark. I recall this because this statement by a worker reflects the principle of collectivistic morality, which dictates the need for relying upon public opinion in our decisions. It is no accident that the tradition of seeking advice from the masses when preparing decisions that affect public interests has rooted itself in the republic party organization. And this advice always helps us to find the proper solutions.

As an example we have often encountered cases where a leading enterprise has suddenly failed, and fallen short of the plan. In such cases we begin to analyze the causes. At first glance everything seems to be in order--the same material and technical support, and the same experienced personnel. But then we talk with the people, and everything becomes clear: The director had squandered his trust, and together with it his authority. Why? He got carried away with being an administrator, he became coarse in his dealings with others, he stopped listening to the opinion of specialists, he made decisions on his own that were frequently unjustified, he would not meet with the collective, and he was not interested in the progress being made in solving social and personal problems.

But while in these examples we are dealing with one concrete individual, the significance of the trust factor and the responsibility associated with

it grow a hundredfold when the discussion turns to the leadership of a sector, a department or an entire region. This factor acquires a special role in party-political work.

The nature of today's party-political work was defined by the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which imparted special importance to party work, and demanded deep consideration of the evolved situation, bold decisions and energetic actions.

In keeping with the principles stated by the CPSU Central Committee, the republic party organization has initiated an effort to fulfill the major tasks posed by the party. Steps are being taken to accelerate conversion of the economy to intensive development, and to raise the effectiveness of the national economy's administration. Practical steps are being taken to create better order, and to tighten labor and state discipline. Party election meetings and conferences held in the republic mobilized communists and all laborers to effect an honorable welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress, and they analyzed our multifaceted efforts to accelerate the republic's socioeconomic development.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilissi party organization had great significance to our republic party organization. This decree revealed serious shortcomings in party organizational work, in ideological indoctrination and in administrative work, and it pointed out the need for fundamentally reorganizing the approaches to all spheres of activity.

The meaningfulness and urgency of this document have not been exhausted for us in the many years since its publication. This is true especially because the experience acquired during the work of implementing the decree was purposefully improved, so that now the republic has evolved a system of controlling socioeconomic processes, public opinion is oriented correctly in general, and a feedback mechanism has been instituted.

Today these factors are acquiring even greater importance in conjunction with development of democratic forms of leadership, with the increasing role of the human factor in social production, with growth of the awareness and cultural level of the Soviet people, their possibilities and needs, and their political and civic consciousness.

For us, the first step toward success was publicity. Formation of public opinion would be impossible unless the public is efficiently and purposefully informed of all measures being implemented in support of further socioeconomic and cultural development. Publicity in politics and, consequently, in party work is a guarantee of the success of every initiative, and an indispensable prerequisite of raising the responsibility of each for the common cause. CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasizes: "The better informed people are, the more consciously they act and the more actively they support the party, its plans and program objectives."

This is precisely why it was so necessary for us to tune the people in the appropriate way if we are to fulfill our planned program. It all began

with an open letter in which the plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee appealed to all communists in the republic. Discussion of the letter in all primary party organizations of the republic produced the desired response. The people not only simply began to believe in the possibility of change, but they also became its active promoters. Decisive measures implemented by the Georgian Communist Party to improve the moral and psychological climate and to create order everywhere and in all things mobilized the people and united them around the party organization.

What practical approaches were used in this work, and how was frank party discussion with communists and with the republic's entire population organized? These approaches should at least be discussed briefly.

One was to widely encourage laborers to develop the decisions, to test and implement them; there were the personal contacts of Central Committee members and Central Committee bureau members with communists, and with the wide strata of the public in labor collectives; and there were the elections of workers and kolkhoz farmers to the party committee bureaus, as high as the bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. There were the annual accountings of the work of the Central Committee bureau and secretariat in its plenums, and there was approval of collective forms of preparation for plenums and for meetings of active party members and business representatives, and other party-political measures calling for the wide participation of communists, laborers, scientists and specialists. There was the creation of a single system for analyzing critical remarks and proposals, for verifying implementation of these proposals, for generalizing and analyzing all information received by the party committees, and finally, there was what this whole discussion began with--referral to the opinion of labor collectives when solving fundamental problems.

When it prepares for important decisions as well as for important party-political measures, including plenums and meetings of active party members and business representatives, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee asks laborers to state their opinions, proposals, remarks and recommendations on the problem brought up for discussion. Material obtained in response to such appeals is carefully analyzed and generalized, and it provides a possibility for developing recommendations on adopting decisions.

But it is one thing to adopt a decision, and it is something else to organize its testing and execution on the same wide democratic foundation. The practice of studying public opinion on the course of implementing party and government decisions has evolved in Georgia's party organization. Such universal surveillance provides a possibility for raising responsibility and executive discipline, and for effectively fighting against manifestations of formalism and irresponsibility.

I think it would make sense to dwell on this factor in somewhat greater detail. At first the objectives were modest: To organize a system for collecting information—the opinions, judgments and proposals of laborers on important problems—by means of sociological methods. Operational questionnaire surveys were conducted, and the typical issues posed in

letters, statements, in lessons within the party education system and in the course of lectures and discussions were classified. All of this helped us to learn how different population groups react to administrative decisions, how public opinion assesses our economic, organizational and ideological acts, and what return could be anticipated from the measures we planned.

It was precisely study of public opinion that allowed the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee to determine where, so to speak, the painful points were in the social organism, requiring immediate intervention. It was on this that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee based its decree on measures to control harmful traditions and customs, tendencies toward private ownership and protectionism, and other documents determining the content and orientation of the organizational, party-political and ideological activities of the party organizations over a long period of time.

It was in this way that we determined the need for creating a centralized system for studying public opinion and instituting the appropriate social services locally--under party committees and state organs, and in a number of departments. The Center for Study, Formation and Prediction of Public Opinion is now coordinating all of this work. What is essentially a scientific consultative organ was formed under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Central committee documents often contain references to the results of its research.

It stands to reason that study of public opinion is not the sole "feedback" channel. Various forms of encouraging the executive staff of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and administrative organs in the republic to conduct such massive measures, in the course of which open exchange of opinions could occur, are actively employed. They include area-wide political days, public political readings, and various seminars and schools. As an example I can name "open letter" day, which was conducted last year in different regions of the republic. Members of the central committee and its bureau and over 200 executives of republic party, soviet and administrative organs took part in it. In the course of the meetings around 10,000 different remarks and proposals were stated, a significant number of which were within the competency of republic organs, incidentally.

It is important to note that the topic itself of "open letter" day was determined on the basis of the wishes of the labor collectives, and it was selected with regard for the specific features of the problems of greatest urgency in the given region. It was also made known beforehand to the enterprise, institution and organization collectives which of the executives would be meeting with them. This approach gave the people a possibility for sharing their concerns, posing urgent issues and proposing practical measures. And the fact that this form of communication between the leadership and the laborers should be expanded and developed was persuasively and clearly confirmed in the meetings of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev with laborers of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Mass media organs--periodical press, television and radio--actively joined the effort to optimize the feedforward and feedback channels. They in a

sense challenged their audience to enter into the discussion, introducing rubrics such as "The Question Cannot Be Left Unanswered" and "The Minister Comments on the Mail," publishing materials of the sociological center and critical remarks, and efficiently responding to so-called biting issues.

This not the first year that the Dialog television studio has been functioning. It invites executives of different departments, organizations and institutions to discuss problems posed by television viewers. On one hand this is a unique form of accountability of executives in relation to the quality of the work in the sections and services they oversee. But in this case public assessment of the actions of an executive is not an end unto itself. V. I. Lenin viewed direct or indirect discussion of administrative problems by laborers as one of the forms of encouraging laborers to participate in a permanent, irreplaceable and, moreover, decisive area of democratic control of the state. This approach helps to instill social self-consciousness into the personality, it disciplines, and it raises interest in attaining common goals.

Effective party influence on formation of social processes depends on many objective and subjective factors. But it is entirely obvious that one of the main preconditions of the party's authority and strength, and of trust in it, always has been and continues to be the qualitative composition of its ranks, and especially its executive elements.

In this connection we feel that party certification, a measure conducted in the republic in which accountability reports are heard from CPSU members, is effective. In our opinion this practice is meaningful in that it promotes improvement of control over compliance with the norms of party life. First of all each communist finds himself in the center of attention of the entire party organization, and the entire labor collective. Second, the wide party and nonparty masses are encouraged to participate in the control function.

The republic party organization also resorts to other possibilities for insuring publicity when selecting executive personnel and forming the administrative staff. They include, in particular, periodic accountability reports by executive workers, and discussion of the personnel issue at open party meetings and in the labor collective.

We believe that the practice of making regular reports on the mass media about meetings of the bureau and secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is a serious support in the effort to confirm democratic principles. Following the example of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in this, in our republic we have the possibility for persuading ourselves how useful and effective timely and wide dissemination of information on what problems are being solved and how, and how things are going, is to party work.

Accountability and publicity are mandatory terms of election campaigns in the party organizations in our republic. The progress of the accountability reports and elections is widely illuminated in the party press. Discussion of concrete problems, the business-like tone of this discussion and a

critical orientation promote proper conclusions, and they are an effective means of public inspection of the practical work of party organizations, of generalization and dissemination of their positive experience, and of revelation and elimination of existing shortcomings.

Unfortunately, however, it must be asserted that communists are not always displaying due adherence to principles in their assessments. As an example the gross violations occurring in organizations of the primary party organization of the Georgian Council for Tourism and Tours were well known, but in a meeting the work of the party bureau was given a satisfactory rating. Objectiveness had to be restored by higher party organs.

In this connection the question as to negative information which we disseminate through press and television, and make public in plentms, meetings of active members, and various conferences is not at all a simple one. Frankly speaking, this does irritate some people. Why, they say, wash dirty linen in public, especially since the cases discussed are atypical of our reality? It produces an unhealthy response, they say, and undesirable generalizations are made from these responses, including among our foreign "opponents."

To put it frankly, this opinion is incorrect. Silence is precisely what does harm, generating false rumors and a prejudicial interpretation of events.

This is why in some cases we resort to detailed explanation of the circumstances associated with one negative fact or another. For example the republic's minister of trade was relieved of his post recently. This of course is not something pleasant. Naturally, news of this brought on a wave of suppositions and various interpretations, as usually happens when information is lacking. It was decided to publish an exhaustive explanation. And so the article "Why the Minister Was Punished" appeared in the republic newspapers. The public was informed in detail about the negative tendencies present in the ministry staff and organization concerned with personnel selection and placement. But this was also concurrently a moral lesson, one revealing what might be the consequences of lack of principles, incompetency and criminal behavior on the part of similar good-for-nothing executives.

Or here is another example. We convened active ideologists to discuss the question as to how we intended to continue the struggle against private ownership psychology and the antisocial manifestations and transgressions associated with it. Participants of the meeting adopted a public appeal having the purpose of mobilizing public opinion and explaining the social danger of this evil. The appeal and other materials of the meeting were published. I must admit that the opinions of this act varied. But the absolute majority understood us correctly: We were uncovering these social ulcers because we have no intention of reducing the intensity of the struggle against them, and because we remain faithful to the principle of continuity and to the traditions of intolerance of all deviations from the norms of the socialist way or life, ingrained within us in the course of implementing decisions of the CPSU Central Committee concerned with the Tbilisi city committee.

We have many objective difficulties. These difficulties are common to all. Communists, and chiefly executives, must share these difficulties with all, they must live the common concerns, they must perceive these difficulties as their own, as personal ones. Only then will they be surmounted. We know that Vladimir Ilich Lenin moved with his family to a small outbuilding in Gorki in order to use less coal and wood for heating. The situation was unusual at that time: The country had an acute need for fuel. And this act by the leader was far beyond one of personal necessity. It was a demonstrative example, a step that could be called political in those times. But times have changed, and conditions have changed. And yet, the example of this approach to what might appear to be little things has persisted in our memory as a model of Bolshevik participation in the general concerns. Today it is a principle which the party decisively follows.

Not only the moral climate of the collective led by an executive but also the results of its labor depend on how such an executive behaves himself, on his personal example, including his modesty in selecting his place to live, and moderation in personal life.

At one time our Ministry of Local Industry was headed by Geleyshvili. He was entrusted with this post because it was believed that he was an authoritative specialist. But he channeled this authority not into the development of the sector but rather into his personal well-being. He created a privileged position for his family, deviating from all norms and even the law. What sort of example could he offer to his subordinates? It would not be difficult to see that some people would thus feel it possible to act, so to speak, "in the image and likeness" of their superiors. And from this, it is not a large step to the disintegration of work in the entire sector, where even without this, things had not been going brilliantly.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee was compelled to intervene. The minister was relieved of his post and subjected to strict party punishment. The public was informed of all of his acts. And it was revealed on the spot that this decision removed a serious social ill: People wrote letters of gratitude to us, stating that the measures had been taken in time, since the actions of this minister could have seriously undermined the authority of the law, of order, and of the state organs themselves. And consequently publicity was the right thing to do in this case.

I can present many similar examples of open dialogue with the masses. When I say dialogue, I mean what I say. We replied practically to the direct questions of the public, and we received many responses in turn. That such interaction occurs is the basis of our deep conviction that openness and publicity carry a great positive, educational charge. Even in cases where the real experience turns out to be not as conceived in the predictions, when objective and, frequently, subjective circumstances keep us from implementing our decisions, we try to explain honestly to the laborers why our plans could not be carried out, and single out the causes and, when necessary, those who are responsible.

The party relies on the masses, it consults with the people, and it considers their opinion in all situations, even the most complex. Communists have never made secrets of their goals and objectives. Lenin's party openly raises, discusses and solves all key problems of its development, without concealing omissions and mistakes in the work, and it is on the basis of the opinion of the masses that it determines how best to surmount short-comings and difficulties.

Thoroughly informing the laborers about its plans, about its activities, and about its successes and failures is an internal need of the party, determined by the fact that its goals, its policies and its plans are a direct expression of the fundamental interests of the people, and that they serve these interests.

The party is strong precisely because it is always open with the people in all things, because it prefers open discussion no matter how impartial it might be, because it does not conceal difficulties and does not diminish the shortcomings, and because the people respond to it with the greatest trust.

Such lively dialogue is based on the need for improving social control through deepening of the principles of social democracy and insuring active participation of the laborers in control of state and public affairs.

What we are actually talking about here is asserting collectivistic principles in leadership, which is the starting point for raising the sociopolitical activity of all communists and the wide masses.

In this case we need to insure organic unity of democracy and discipline, an organic combination of both of these principles. We have evolved a certain system of organizational control over the processes of tightening different forms of discipline, we have implemented purposeful measures to raise the role and authority of the lowest party elements, we have confirmed democratic principles in work with personnel, and we have diversified the forms of control over their activities.

Intensification of party influence could be achieved by only introducing new, effective forms and methods of work with personnel at all levels, insuring that the qualities of the people are assessed and studied more deeply, that the level of their responsibility is raised, and that the creative possibilities and capabilities of the individual are revealed. That is, our objective was to see that each party committee would have a good mastery of modern methods of administration. And to achieve this, we had to make party work with people more systematic and deeper, and to constantly and meticulously analyze style of leadership. This is to us an acute, unpostponable issue, one which has a bearing on the future. It is all the more urgent today, in a time when the party is attaching such significance to organizational ability, to the capability for mobilizing laborers to solve incomparably more-complex problems of socioeconomic development.

The party determined raising the role of the human factor in social production as one of the main objectives of its programs. But at the same time, placing priority on self-discipline, personal responsibility, consciousness and initiative, we are obligated to be "accountable" for all that troubles the people, we must arm them with an exhaustive and objective knowledge of current events, and thus instill collective responsibility and personal participation in the affairs, interests and problems of society as a whole. After all, the confidence of the people in a correctly posed goal and in the reality of the paths selected for its attainment, the consciousness of the people, "where people," so wrote V. I. Lenin, "work out of a conscious need to work for the common benefit," and their social activity are, to a certain degree, derivatives of the trust factor, a result of Bolshevist, Leninist sincerity in policy.

This was once again persuasively confirmed by the October (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which decided to bring up documents of enormous political significance -- the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, amendments to the party chapter and the Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and in the Period to the Year 2000--for discussion among communists and all Soviet people. We are making an effort to see that discussion of the precongress documents would be frank and business-like, that it would proceed without showiness and pomp, and that it would promote a deep understanding of the objectives and prospects of improving socialist society in the laborers, and attainment of a new qualitative state in socialist society. The problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress and tightening discipline and order are in the center of our attention. The republic's party committees are doing everything they can to see that not a single useful thought, not a single sincere proposal would remain without attention, and that the conscious activity of the people aimed at successful attainment of the great, complex objectives of the 12th Five-Year Plan would develop even more widely.

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11004

ARMENIAN CP BURO ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON VIDEOTAPES

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 22 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word ARMENPRESS report on a regular session of the Armenian CP Central Committee Buro. Among the topics on the agenda were serious deficiencies in supplying power to republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes, sponsorship of agroindustrial construction in the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR, and the production and use of videotapes in ideological-educational work. According to a resolution adopted on the latter, "appropriate ministries and departments are to determine business hours of video halls and video cassette tape rental locations, to designate for this purpose special areas in palaces and houses of culture, in clubs and sports facilities, and in academic institutions, and to make effective use of videotapes in ideological-educational and mass cultural work among the populace, especially among young people. More attention must be paid to the ideo-artistic level of video programs and to variety in thematic content and genre."

/6091

TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO RAPS CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 14 March 1986 carries on page 1 an unattributed 900-word article titled "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan" which describes the buro's assessment of the state of consumer cooperative development in the republic. While there has been a certain degree of improvement in providing the population with goods and in expanding the procurement and processing of agricultural products and raw materials, the article notes, the plan for retail goods turnover has not been met for the past 2 years, and deficiencies in trade and the system for providing the population with food are being eliminated too slowly. Local party and soviet organizations do not pay enough attention to consumer cooperative enterprises and do not demand enough from enterprise managers and specialists. In order to promote the development and improve the operation of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises, the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the TuSSR Council of Ministers adopted an expanded joint resolution which defines the tasks of republic party and soviet organs, the republic State Agroindustrial Committee, ministries, and departments in this area.

19274

USMANKHODZHAYEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV SECRETARY DIZDAREVICH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 12 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 300-word UzTAG article giving details of a visit to the republic of Union Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevich. He was received by First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee I. B. Uzmankhodzhayev on 11 January. The Yugoslavian ambassador to the USSR, M. Drulovich, the USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, N. N. Rodinov, Secretary of the Uzbek Central Committee V. A. Antonov, and Uzbek Foreign Minister R. N. Nishanov took part in the discussions. Dizdarevich visited Samarakand and was scheduled to travel to Urgench and Khiva during his visit to Uzbekistan.

UZBEKISTAN'S NAVOI OBLAST ELECTS ISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 25-word UzTAG report on a session of the Navoi Oblast Soviet of Peoples' Deputies. I. K. Buriyev was elected chairman of the oblast's ispolkom.

USMANKHODZHAYEV MEETS WITH TASHKENT-OKTYABR REGION'S VOTERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word UzTAG article giving details of a meeting between First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee I. B. Usmankhodzhayev and the people of the Tashkent-Oktyabr voter's region. The first secretary reviewed the tasks set forth by the recent 27th CPSU Congress, and emphasized that many of the republic's problems had not yet been resolved. "We still have many unsolved social problems and questions in improving the everyday and cultural services to the workers. This applies first of all to Tashkent with its population of 2 million."

19274

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

UZBEK ZNANIYE SOCIETY ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 50-word UzTAG report noting a plenum of the Uzbek Znaniye Society's administration on 10 January. S. K. Ziyadullayev was released from his duties as chairman of the society's administration; academician I. Iskanderov of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences was elected to the position.

/9274

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT'S ROLE

PM021320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3, 4

[V. Zagladin article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Ascending Class"]

[Text] "The working class has been and remains the main revolutionary class of the contemporary epoch." (From the new edition of the CPSU Program).

These words formulate that a theorem requiring proof but a historical axiom of our time. Admittedly it has often been doubted by bourgeois ideologists. It has long been known, however, that even mathematical axioms would be "disproved" by them if they ran contrary to capital's class interests...

The contemporary working class represents 660 million people, one-third of the world's economically active population. It is the main productive force of our time. Workers' skilled hands create the overwhelming proportion -- about three-fourths, by some estimates -- of the world's social product.

The revolutionary-transformative activity of the working class has created a socialist system in countries inhabited by almost one-third of the earth's population. Political experience, lofty awareness, organization, and will — these determine its vanguard role in the improvement of socialism and in communist building. In the capitalist world the working class is the main force struggling to overthrow the exploiter system and build the new society. Finally, the working class is the only calss in the contemporary world whose vanguard is armed with the scientific Marxist-Leninist ideology. Generally speaking, it is the class which stands in the center of our epoch. Its social and historical creativity now determines the main direction of social progress.

These are facts which, as people usually say, are stubborn things. So what kind of arguments are put forward by their "refuters?" The first concerns the disappearance of...the working class.

Let us look at some statistical data. In the period between the middle of the 20th century and the early eighties the numerical strength of the working class in the countries of the socialist world increased from 66 to 202 million people. The corresponding increase was from 137 to 241 million people

in developed capitalist countries and from 79 to 217 million in liberated countries. Thus, significant growth everywhere instead of any "disappearance" of the working class. Even K. Marx said that the existence of the working class 1s in fact of a worldwide-historical nature.

The supporters of the thesis of the "withering away" of the proletariat object: Yes, but this is no longer "the same" working class; today's workers have apparently lost their former social features, particularly in developed capitalist countries.

There is no doubt that in our time, primarily under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution, the composition, structure, and even "external appearance" of the working class have indeed changed. For example, the numerical strength of those employed in traditional sectors of industry (the coal industry, metallurgy, the textile industry, and so on) in the most developed capitalist countries is falling. The proportion of the total numerical strength of working people attributable to workers in these sectors is diminishing correspondingly. In contrast, the numbers of those employed in new sectors of production —the chemical, electronic, biological, and space industries and so on —are rising although, due to the high degree of automation and the introduction of robotics and new technologies, the total number of workers in recently emerged sectors of production is relatively small in comparison with the traditional sectors.

Working people's education and culture and the level of their material and spiritual requirements are rising. The professional and skill structure of the working leass is changing. "The growing application of science in production augments its ranks with workers engaged in highly skilled labor," the party program notes. To use V.I. Lenin's expression, it can be said that the numerical strength of the "engineering proletariat" is growing. At the same time, the army of workers engaged in the services sphere and the numerical strength of the trade and office proletariat are growing rapidly.

As a result of this, the proportion of the industrial working class in the total number of the working class in developed capitalist countries, and to a certain extent in countries with a medium level of development is diminishing. This is precisely what is meant by those who speak about the "disappearance" of the working class. They proceed from the premise that workers are either just people engaged in physical labor or only those employed in industry. Neither of these assumptions can be accepted. Taking issue with those who attempted to restrict the working class only to factory and plant workers, V.I. Lenin wrote at one time that such an approach would constitute an impossible constriction of Marx' ideas.

The process of the proletarianization of people engaged in wage labor gradually brings new categories of working people within the social

boundaries of the working class. But the overwhelming majority of these "white-collar" and "gray-collar" workers, as they are described in Western sociology in contrast with "blue-collar" or industrial workers, are objectively, by their social nature, and by their essential characteristics the very same proletarians who oppose their class enemy -- the exploiter -- all along the line.

It is impossible to overlook the international aspect when examining the contemporary evolution of the working class. The growth of the proletariat's numerical strength in capitalist countries is taking place under conditions of the progressing internationalization of production, exchange, and all social life. This process imparts, to a certain extent, new qualities to the working class.

Objectively speaking, K. Marx noted, the working class has always been an internationalist, international [internatsionalnyy, mezhdunarodnyy] class. Nevertheless, over a prolonged period of time, its struggle was in fact waged primarily within the national framework. The situation taking shape today is such that large detachments of the working class in different countries are exploited by the very same monopolistic giants—the transnational corporations. We are talking, as the CPSU Program asserts, about "the exploitation of working people on a worldwide scale." It is on this basis that the urgent problem arises of organizing exactly the same — in other words, international — resistance to exploitation. A material opportunity also emerges to implement the practical coordination of actions by working people in different countries in the struggle against international monopoly capital.

New factors for the activity of the working class and the workers movement as a whole are also generated by such forms of international exploitation as capitalist integration and the increasingly widespread migration of the work force, in other words, the internationalization of the labor market, which creates new problems within the framework of each indidivual country and, at the same time, objectively expands the base of the proletariat's international cohesion.

Essentially, the process of the transformation of the working class from a class "in itself" into a class "for itself" on an international scale is gathering pace and acquiring new dimensions. This is an exceptionally important phenomenon, primarily from the long-term viewpoint, the viewpoint of the future.

Thus, substantial changes are occurring in the existence of the working class both in individual countries and on an international scale, changes signifying a considerable expansion of its objective potential and its influence on all aspects of the life of capitalist society.

At the same time there are some negative factors hindering the materialization of the proletariat's new potential. They include primarily actions by the class enemy. Monopoly capital reacts actively to the

changes occurring in the world arena, including changes within the working class. It reacts with practical actions and, furthermore, on many occasions it does so more expeditiously than the representatives of the organized labor movement.

The monopolistic bourgeoisie is maneuvering energetically. It is introducing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution on an increasingly broad scale, not only for the purpose of boosting profits but also for the sake of reducing the mass of live labor. The ultimate dream of the monopolies is to "depopulate" enterprises -- after all, machines cannot go on strike! Unemployment has become an everyday tragedy of capitalist society. Its victims are almost 40 million working people in developed capitalist countries (including many young people), and hundreds of millions of people in liberated countries.

The introduction of new technology and the increasing shift of the center of gravity of exploitation from physical labor to the worker's intellectual forces and nervous energy enable capital to refine and camouflage the machinery of oppression. It has indeed become more complex and more sophisticated.

At the same time, as the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "under the conditions of world socialism's growing influence, the working people's class struggle at times forces the capitalists to make partial concessions and certain improvements in the conditions of labor, labor remuneration, and social security. This is done in order to preserve the main feature — domination by capital. These maneuvers, however, are increasingly often accompanied by violent actions and a direct offensive by the monopolies and the bourgeois state against the working people's living standards."

Account must also be taken of the bourgeoisie's sharply intensified ideological pressure on the working class. The fueling of anticommunists and anti-Sovietism is designed to weaken the working class and its positions and to undermine its combat ability. The cherished goal of monopoly capital is to shake the faith of front-ranking workers in the socialist ideal.

At the same time, attempts continue to be made to implant reformist illusions among the workers and to split them by means of maneuvers of a nationalist nature. In such cases monopoly capital strives to use to its own advantage the fact that some new detachments of the working class have still not managed to develop a stable class conscience. Some of the new "recruits" of the proletariat still nurture hopes of becoming "independent," in other words of becoming essentially owners on a small scale.

It cannot be said that all this has no results for the capitalists. The pressure of the crisis, the pressure by monopoly capital, and the changes

in working people's social mentality have led to a certain decline of the combat capability of individual detachments of the workers movement in the last few years. According to data from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement, the total number of strikes in 1983-1985 fell by 15-17 percent in comparison with 1980-1982, while the number of strikers feel by approximately one-third. A number of major countries, including the United States, Japan, and France have registered a noticeable reduction in the number of professionally organized workers.

Understandably, however, this does not mean that the working class in capitalist countries has given up the struggle. Many recent strikes by working people (for example in Britain, the United States, and France) can be justly considered to be examples of highly militant actions by the working class. It is also noteworthy that, while there has been a certain reduction in the number of economic strikes, the number of major mass demonstrations by working people on political questions not only has not fallen but has actually increased.

The international working class in Asian, African, and Latin American countires is in a special situation. It is growing rapidly and gathering strength. The acuteness of the situation in liberated countries, the intense nature of the struggle to consolidate their independence, in other words of the anti-imperialist struggle, the process of class demarcation which is gathering pace in liberated countries, the influence of the international class struggle, the acuteness of the confrontation between imperialism and the forces of war on the one hand and the forces of peace, democracy, and socialism on the other -- all these help to accelerate the growth of the class and political awareness of working people in former colonial countries and the boosting of its [singluar as published] combat capability.

A realistic examination of matters makes it impossible not to admit that the factors which expand the potential of the working class are of a long-term and long-range nature. As time goes by, they will be revealed increasingly fully. This will be helped by the socialist community's successes and by socialism's increasingly convincing demonstration of its historical advantages. Particular significance from this viewpoint attaches to the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the improvement of socialism in the Soviet Union.

In contrast, the factors which today restrict the extent to which the working class can realise its potential are historically limited in nature and, as time passes, their influence will be overcome. The tuture of social development lies in the further growth of working people's awareness and the deepening of their struggle against existing unjust social orders.

The most important prerequisite for enhancing the sociopolitical activeness of the working class is the activity of its organized detachments. This

concerns primarily the communist parties. Their services in the struggle for the current and long-term interests of the working class are indisputable. "The strength of revolutionary parties," the CPSU Program reads, "lies in the fact that they staunchly uphold the rights and vital aspirations of the working people, indicate the ways out of the crisis situation of bourgeois society, propose a realistic alternative to the exploiter system, and offer answers to fundamental questions of our time which are imbued with social optimism. They are the true spokesmen and staunchest defenders of their countries' national interests."

While noting the militant role of communists in the class struggle of the contemporary proletariat, it is nevertheless necessary to note also the fact that the communist movement in a number of countries and on an international scale has still not succeeded in realizing its entire potential. It seems that the present difficulties being experienced by communists stem, on the one hand, from the mounting pressure by capital and, on the other hand, from the fact that, for various reasons, there is a lag in Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary situation and in the elaboration by communists of the necessary strategic and tactical guidelines capable of winning the support of the masses.

But these are transient difficulties. The communist movement is an offspring of the working class and its struggle. The growth of the international working class and the consolidation of its social positions create prerequisites for further growth of the influence and enhancement of the effectiveness of the communist movement.

Certain positive changes have occured in the positions of social democracy which, especially on the question of war and peace, has in the last few years been expressing the working people's interests more fully than before. It is true that a reformist orientation is still typical of social democratic, socialist, and labor parties. In some instances, as in the past, they are hindered by anticommunism and an inclination to maintain "class peace" in their countries.

The objectively determined ultimate objectives of the working class are identical everywhere (even though this is not always realized). At the same time, every detachment of the working class faces different specific tasks at any given moment. The defense of peace, the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, and the ensuring of reliable and guaranteed security for all peoples have become a common and, it can be said, priority avenue for the entire international workers movement.

In expanding and galvanizing its participation in the struggle for peace, the working class upholds its class interests. Indeed, all contemporary burdens borne by the proletariat -- unemployment, inflation, decline in real incomes, and mounting political oppression -- are aggravated to a large extent by the arms race and by pressure from the military-industrial complex acting as the bulwark of extreme reaction.

In resolutely advocating peace the working class upholds the interest of the whole of mankind. This displays with all force and breadth the humanitarian nature of the historical mission of the proletariat which, by liberating itself, emancipates all human kind.

In putting forward a program for an all-embracing international security system and proposals aimed at ensuring that mankind will be free of the nulcear threat by the end of the 20th century, the CPSU has convincingly demonstrated that, given the prevailing correlation of forces in the international arena, the working class in alliance with all peace-loving forces is capable of making real strides in the interests of solving the most acute class problems and the main problems affecting all of mankind in our time.

The potential of the international working class — the ascending class of our epoch — is enormous. Its realization under contemporary conditions depends largely on the strengthening of the internationalist solidarity and international interaction of the various detachments of the working class. The CPSU, our party's program says, "attaches great significance to stepping up the cooperation between all detachments of the international workers movement and to deepening the interaction of trade unions of different orientatinos and of young people's, women's, peasants', and other democratic organizations in various countries. The CPSU follows a consistent course of unity of action of the international working class and all working people in the struggle for their common interests, for lasting peace and peoples' security, for national independence, democracy, and socialism.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

'SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT' DEFINED FOR PARTY CONGRESS

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[Article by P. P. Lopata and A. V. Dmitriyev: "Current Questions on the Social Development of Soviet Society at the Contemporary Stage"]

[Text] The Soviet people are preparing for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress. Intensive work is underway in all the country's labor collectives. The importance of the Congress is defined primarily by the essence of the questions brought up for discussion. Among these is the generalization of results of work performed during the past years, the definition of tasks for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the prospects for economic and social development to the year 2000, and the adoption of the new edition of the CPSU Program and changes in the Party Rules. It is already evident that the Congress will become an important landmark in our country's history. This stems from the unique nature of the stage at which we are living and the scope of those tasks which the party puts forth and realizes in recent times.

The progressive development of Soviet society has led to the necessity of achieving its qualitatively new state. The leap which is being outlined in the development of productive forces is characterized by the scientific-technical renovation of production and the achievement of the highest world limits in the sphere of labor productivity. Due to the fact that the party is oriented toward the achievement of results which correspond to the highest requirements of Marxism-Leninism for the first phase of communist formation, social scientists are faced with the task of in-depth study of the basic aspects of social life and a sober analysis of the problems which arise and the real prospects for further development.

Development of the system of social relations is a persistent need for ensuring qualitative shifts. We must stress the fact that it is specifically the system [which must be developed], since a non-integrated approach or orientation toward some single aspect of social relations may lead only to the appearance of progress. The functioning of a unified national—economic complex presupposes the planned and balanced development of all spheres of life of socialist society and all aspects of the social relations inherent in it. Obviously, this does not mean that the different aspects of socialist social relations and the links within them do not have a definite priority and subordination.

The growing integrity of the social system of socialism presupposes a strengthening of the flexibility and dynamism in regard to its individual aspects and links. The April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the materials for the 27th Party Congress submitted for public discussion note that the strategy for development worked out by the party isolates the most important spheres of industry which determine the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The priority tasks are also defined in the development of the agroindustrial complex. In the system of social relations, a persistent need is the improvement of economic relations, and primarily those which increase the effectiveness of the aconomic management mechanism and activate the human factor in production. Thus, we are speaking of intensifying the interaction of the economic and social aspects of social life and of mobilizing the socio-economic levers for accelerating social progress.

Social relations are, as we know, the various interactions and ties into which people enter (as representatives of certain classes, social groups, nations and other communities) in the process of their economic, social, political and spiritual life activity. A correct understanding of the essence of these relations and the tendencies of their development makes it possible to clarify the direction of social progress, to define its stages, and to direct the activity of the masses in accordance with the objective laws of the progressive movement of history. An incorrect evaluation of the maturity of social relations leads to incorrect conclusions and to erroneous policies.

As V. I. Lenin noted and as historical experience has confirmed, the development of social relations under socialism is a significantly broader, more complex and prolonged process than the solution of the political problems of the socialist revolution. New social relations are formulated in the course and as a result of such major principle transformations as the confirmation of public ownership, the increase in the level of socialization of production and labor, the formulation of the plan organization for development of the national economy and all of social life, the overcoming of social-class differences, the confirmation of collectivist efforts, the intensification of people's rule with a leading role of the working class, and the overcoming of significant differences between the city and the farm, between mental and physical labor, the formulation of the new man, etc. It is obvious that at every stage of socialist construction, a certain portion of these transformations is realized, and its problems and tasks are resolved. Marxism-Leninism requires a strict consideration of the peculiarities of each stage and a specific historical approach to emerging problems.

Any error in evaluating the peculiarities of the stage and any efforts to force the development of social relations ignoring their objective character as a rule have a negative effect on the rate of socialist construction and lead either to marching in place or to efforts at groundlessly running ahead. The correctness of this conclusion was shown both by the successes in the development of socialism and, in their own way, by the errors, as for example in the organization of production and in the practice of division of labor. Specifically, a considerable loss was suffered in connection with the efforts

toeliminate personal subsidiary farming, set calendar times for building the higher phase of communism, etc.

The in-depth and realistic analysis of that which Soviet society has achieved as performed by the CPSU in recent times has made it possible to more clearly define the peculiarities of the current stage of our development, the main links and levers for the further progress of socialism, and its prospects. This is of principle importance also for understanding the processes of improving social relations. The Soviet Union has significantly moved ahead within the framework of the first phase of communism. A system of social relations has been formed in the country which economically, politically and spiritually ties the working class, the kolkhoz peasants, the intelligentsia, various social strata and groups, and all nations and peoples into an integral whole. The huge scientific, productive, social and intellectual potential accumulated by our society, the advantages of socialism, and the high activity of the masses—these are the real factors which have permitted the CPSU to announce the fact that the upcoming 12th Five—Year Plan will be the turning point from the standpoint of dynamism in the development of all Soviet society.

The orientation toward the application of all capacities for ensuring qualitative changes relates not only to economics. We are speaking of giving a new dynamism to the development of all society, and consequently also to the social development and the social sphere of public life. The general line of the CPSU toward developing socialism gives primary importance to the questions of social development.

Today the thesis that "social development of society" and "social development" are not synonymous has become widely accepted. In the broad sense, the term "social development" is equivalent to the concept of "public development". However, it also has a narrower and more specific meaning. Within the framework of the content of public development, this term characterizes a definite circle of processes and phenomena which express economically determined interrelations between people and their communities in relation to their place and role in the system of reproduction of public life. As applied to socialism, we are speaking here of processes of change and improvement in the social structure of society, development in accordance with the principles of fairness of the system of satisfying the material and spiritual demands of the people, intensification of the mutual ties between society, the collective and the individual, expansion of the labor and social activity of the masses, and formulation of the social qualities of a new type of personality. The specifies of these processes is comprised in the expression of direct ties between the interests of society and the interests of classes, social groups, nations, collectives, and the individual. In this sense, the concepts of "social Jevelopment," "social processes," and "social relations" are repeatedly found in the works of K. Marx and F. Engels, and in V. I. Lenin's works. This approach has been reflected also in the outline of the new edition of the CPSU Program, 4a as well as in the USSR Constitution, where its social basis is defined along with the economic and political bases of our society.

The role and significance of social processes at the current stage of development of Soviet society have greatly increased. This is reflected also in the increased role of social factors on accelerating scientific-technical progress,

in intensifying the social orientation of current and long-term plans for national economic development, and in the increased current importance of the processes of formulation of social homogeneity of society. All this not only confirms the conclusion about the increase in significance of social development processes, but also testifies to a strengthening of the organic unity of the economic and social policy of the CPSU.

Social factors, and primarily the human factor have a direct effect on all aspects of public life under current conditions. The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee indicated the need, even prior to the broad expansion of new factors of scientific-technical progress and intensification of the economy, for obtaining a comparatively rapid return. This was to be done by bringing into action the organizational and social reserves -- discipline, honest work, mutual aid, collectivism and creative activity of the Soviet workers. Here, however, it is important to stress that the importance of the human factor and other social levers is not reduced to obtaining a shortterm effect. In the course of their development, they take on great depth and effectiveness. It is enough to say that both scientific-technical progress and the improvement of the organization of labor and production stand out as the result of the creative energy of the people: scientists, engineeringtechnical personnel, workers and kolkhoz farmers. "We cannot accelerate our development without leaning on the living creativity of the people, on the interested attitude of millions and millions toward changes for the better in all spheres of life."6 noted M. S. Gorbachev at a meeting with the collective of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Plant. Faith in the people and in its constructive forces permeates all the documents of the CPSU, its policies and practical activity.

If we examine the development of social factors in the framework of the last decades, we cannot help but note the rather significant losses which were inflicted by certain events of past years. The struggle against fascist aggression, for example, took 20 million Soviet people, who left their life at the most productive and creative age. The consequences of this are perceivable even today, specifically in the form of the so-called waves in the demographic cycle, which deform the stability of the process of reproduction of the work force.

Let us note certain other moments. The situation of the personality cult in its time had serious consequences on the processes of formation of the human factor. It inhibited the development of the creative capacities of the workers, gave rise to the feeling of careerism in some, of insecurity and passiveness in others, and of avoidance of personal responsibility for the state of affairs in still others.

We also cannot overlook such a social evil as drunkenness and alcoholism, which in connection with an inadequate struggle against them for a period of several decades have become widespread, undermining both the energies of the people and the labor discipline, the public order and the healthy and constructive aspirations of the workers.

The socialist order is a mighty organism which develops in accordance with the laws of social progress and feeds on the life-giving energy of the millions of public masses. It is capable of overcoming, and under party leadership does indeed successfully overcome the blows of historical fate, the inevitable difficulties of development, as well as the errors and shortcomings in the work. New generations of workers have grown up in the post-war years. They have received a good general educational and professional training. The numbers of the working class, for example, increased from 23.9 million people in 1940 to 46.2 million in 1960 and 81.2 million in 1984. The communist party has performed great work in overcoming the consequences of the personality cult, subjectivism and voluntarism. This has facilitated a significant increase in the constructive energy of the workers, and the confirmation and development of an atmosphere of collective cooperation, creativity and efficiency. At present, an all-people's struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has been expanded in our country. As noted in the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and leaders and innovators in production, this struggle is already yielding significant economic effect and facilitating the reduction of injuries and accidents and the improvement of the health of the Soviet people. There cannot be anything more precious than this. Aside from this, it has a notable effect on social health protection--in the labor collectives, in families, and in society as a whole.

At the same time, the capacities of the human factor are still far from being fully realized. The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee defined a broad system of measures for its activization. We must not simply utilize, but significantly increase the potential of the human factor. The party views this task as one of the most important ones in the social development of Soviet society. Aimed at its resolution are measures for increasing the material well-being of the Soviet people, implementing the Food Program and other major target integrated programs, introducing reform of secondary general and special education, improving the system of personnel training at enterprises, etc.

The current stage of development of Soviet society and the expansion of the scientific-technical revolution present workers--both rank and file laborers and managers -- with new requirements for the level of education and professional training, for their moral qualities, and for the ability to assimilate and develop the complex system of current organization of labor and production. "Today simple performance is already not enough, although at times there is not enough of it," noted the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. There is an ever-increasing importance to such business-like qualities as competence, a sense of the new, initiative, bravery and the readiness to take on responsibility, the ability to formulate a task and see its solution through to the end, and the ability of not losing sight of the political sense of economic management."9 The formulation of the worker as the master of production and his orientation toward the scope and newness of current tasks also has great significance. Workers undergo extensive schooling in the formulation of social qualities for work under new conditions directly in the process of production, particularly at enterprises participating in the large-scale economic experiment and in cost accounting brigades. Developing independence,

responsibility and enterprising nature of the collectives, verifying the effectiveness of the system of material and moral incentives, and testing the new forms of mutual relations in the collectives and between the collectives, the practice of the experiment and of the cost accounting brigades facilitates the development not only of the economic, but also the social relations of socialist society.

Table 1. Social Make-Up of the Population of the USSR (in %)*

	1939	1959	1970	1979	1985
Total population (including non- working family members Including:	100	100	100	100	100
workers and employees	50.2	68.3	79.5	85.1	87.6
of these, workers	33.7	50.2	57.4	60.0	61.6
kolkhez peasants and cooperative craftsmen	47.2	31.4	20.5	14.9	12.4
individual peasants and non- cooperative craftsmen	2.6	0.3			

^{*} National Economy of the USSR in 1984. Statistical Annual, p 7.

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As evidenced in numerous works, the development of social relations in socialist society is manifested most clearly in the development of the social-class structure. As we know, the Leninist definition of classes notes not only economic, but also specific social characteristics. It is specifically the class relations which determine the character of ties between various communities of people. V. I. Lenin pointed out that without clarifying the changes in the social structure of society, it is impossible to take a single step in any sphere of social activity.

In this connection, it is important to note those changes in the social structure of Soviet society which have taken place in the last decade (see Table 1).

Marxism-Leninism considers the future ideal to be a society without classes, a society of complete social homogeneity, i.e., where equality of citizens in the system of social relations has been achieved. This ideal has begun to be realized immediately after the October Revolution by means of eliminating gentry land ownership, nationalization of major industry, i.e., liquidation of the classes of landowners and the upper bourgeoisie. By the mid-30's, the following changes had taken place in the social structure: the remnants of capitalist elements had been liquidated, and peasants and small-scale artisans became cooperative workers. At the present time, Soviet society, whose social basis is comprised of a union of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, has reached a stage characterized by continued qualitative change in the direction of achieving social uniformity—by means of increasing the common status of the classes and social groups and by reducing the differences between them.

	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total	4580	6330	9638	9661	9767	9897	10,113
Within them, number of							

Within them, number of economic participants (kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state and cooperative enterprises)**

68,721 94,093 153,709 158,250 159,732 163,191 167,432

At the current stage, we observe a growth in the absolute numbers and relative share of the working class within the country's employed population. The number of intelligentsia has also increased, and its relative share has exceeded one-fourth of the population. At the same time, the numbers of the rural population on the whole and kolkhoz peasantry in particular have decreased. The indicated processes will evidently continue. (The requirements of scientific-technical progress and the intensification of production will become evident). However, the rate of these changes will slow down somewhat, as has already been noted in the scientific literature.

Obviously, the dynamics of the social structure is not limited by changes in the proportions of its component parts. The main tendency which is observed here is the bringing closer, and often even the merging of the basic classforming indicators of the working class with the kolkhoz peasantry, as well as of these classes with the intelligentsia. For example, the differences in regard to their relation to the means of production are becoming ever less significant. The rapprochement of the classes and social groups according to this indicator will intensify with the growth of generalization of production and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in industry as well as in agriculture. Specifically, the strengthening of the positions and status of the agroindustrial associations and their rayon and oblast organs, and the more widespread distribution of intereconomic enterprises and organizations will have an effect on the social structure of the farm (see Table 2). In the period from 1970 through 1984, the average annual number of workers in intereconomic enterprises (aside from construction) has increased from 78,700 to 761.600. The fixed capital of these enterprises has increased from 398.4 million rubles to 9287.3 million rubles in 1984, and the profits--from 152.2 million to 790.1 million rubles. 12 A higher level of technical equipment and organization of labor and new aspects in economic and social relations are characteristic for intereconomic enterprises and associations as compared with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. On this basis, there is essentially formed a special category of workers which combines the traits of agrarian and industrial labor. A unique marginal strata of workers is formed, which reflects the dynamism of the social-class structure under conditions of socialism.

^{*} USSR National Economy in 1984. Statistical Annual, p 312.

^{**} Many managements participate in the activity of two or more intereconomic enterprises and organizations.

Practical experience has shown that the process of development of the forms of ownership is rather complex. Along with the basic tendency—the rapprochement of the primary forms of ownership—there is also a definite differentiation between them. Along with state (all-people's) and kolkhoz-cooperative forms of ownership, the USSR Constitution also defines private ownership by citizens, as well as the ownership by public organizations. The role of the latter, as well as its scope, are constantly increasing.

The process of formulation of intereconomic enterprises of the state-cooperative type is also taking place in a non-synonymous manner. Efforts at overcoming the difficulties of their formulation by means of creating various sectorial specialized associations, as was done in some regions of the country, did not give the necessary economic effect, complicated the structure of economic management on the farm, and led to a significant increase in the number of management personnel. This also did not bring any appreciable positive social effects. Presently, some of the Soviet republics, Georgia, Estonia, etc., are implementing an experiment directed at the search for simplifying the management structure in agriculture and increasing its effectiveness.

We must note that with all the broad scale of the processes of bringing the kolkhoz peasantry closer together with the working class, nevertheless significant differences remain between them. We can hardly consider to be substantiated the affirmations found in the literature which state that in practice these differences have disappeared and that they may be found only by theoretical analysis. It will still be a long time before the peasantry reaches indicators analogous to the working class in terms of the level of socialization, labor productivity, forms of organization, and amounts of profits. The working class, in turn, is also developing rapidly in all qualitative and quantitative parameters.

It is evident that the task of "eliminating the classes" in the broad sense includes overcoming social boundaries not only between the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry, but also between the people's intelligentsia and the two classes of Soviet society, between the workers engaged in mental and in physical labor. This is a long-term task which must take place on many planes. As noted in the outline of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the task of totally overcoming these differences and formulating a socially homogeneous society will be completed at the highest phase of communism.

We cannot lose sight of another no less important peculiarity. This is the fact that the inter-class differences determined by the socio-economic non-uniformity of labor (and these are differences of a social character) often turn out to be no less significant than the differences between the basic social groups.

Thus, overcoming social differences must be viewed as a single integrated process which at the same time encompasses both the overcoming of the differences between the basic social groups of society and the elimination of the boundaries within them. This formulation of the question, in our opinion, is quite universal and broad. It stems from the statute of the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the fact that that the social policy "is being ever more greatly

concentrated on overcoming the differences which go beyond the framework of the individual classes and on solving the problems which require the most attentive consideration of the peculiarities and interests of each group of our society."

Definite, far from synonymous, processes are taking place in the professional, social-demographic and population settlement structures of the USSR. We are speaking of their gradual loss of class content and of their overcoming the social-class differences which are still inherent to them. Presenting great interest is the dialectic interaction of the social and international factors in the development of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people and of the factors which bring the nations and peoples closer together by their social composition. If we analyze the quantitative and qualitative changes in the social structure of the union republics over the past 60 years which have elapsed since the formation of the USSR, we may conclude that on the whole the rapprochement of the basic national-state units—the union republics—by their social-class structure (within the framework of the monotypic structure inherent to all republics) has been rather dynamic.

Table 3. Average Annual Number of Workers and Employees by Union Republics (Thousands)*

	1940	1968	1970	1980	1984
USSR	33,926	62,032	90,186	112,498	116,829
RSFSR	22,173	39,505	54,376	65,612	67,234
Ukrainian SSR	6,578	10,659	16,200	20,042	20,554
Belorussian SSR	1,136	1,887	3,075	4.046	4,233
Uzbek SSR	756	1,530	2,642	4,169	4,760
Kazakh SSR	917	2,977	4,692	6,043	6,425
Georgian SSR	494	940	1,490	1,978	2,131
Azarbaijan SSR	486	748	1,273	1,802	2,007
Lithuanian SSR	179	674	1,166	1,461	1,541
Moldavian SSR	101	439	944	1,511	1,610
Latvian SSR	262	725	1,033	1,202	1,227
Kirgiz SSR	175	434	780	1,102	1,218
Tadjik SSR	149	320	586	927	1,065
Armenian SSR	156	427	838	1,192	1,315
Turkmen SSR	188	314	478	711	793
Estonian SSR	176	453	613	700	716

^{*} USSR National Economy in 1984, Statistical Annual, p 411.

A stable unity of nations and peoples has been formed in the USSR, and their social make-up is levelling out. The most characteristic indicator of this fact is the growth in the number of workers and employees in the union republics in the period since 1940 (see Table 3). In all the republics there is not only an increase in their absolute numbers, but also an increase in their relative share within the overall numbers. Researchers point out another important moment—the increase in the relative share of the working class of native nationality. 16

Thus, the movement toward full social uniformity of socialist society represents an integral, although multiplanar, process. The leading force in this process has been and still is the working class. This expresses the class character of the basis on which the movement is proceeding toward such a state of society in which the free development of every one is a condition for the free development of all.

Under current conditions, the development of social relations on a collectivist basis is of the greatest importance. Representing an essential trait of socialist relations based on public ownership of the means of production, collectivism reflects the new ties of equal workers. As we know, V. I. Lenin devoted great attention to the development of collectivist relations. 17

In the sphere of production, the development of collectivist principles is associated primarily with increasing the level of socialization of labor, intensifying the concentration and specialization of economic units and the activity of production associations, and developing inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration in the agricultural sector. In the course of these transformations, the CPSU is ascribing important significance to the socialist cooperation of labor, to a broad and rapidly informative exchange of leading experience between the sectors of the economy and the economic regions, the labor collectives and the individual workers, as well as to the development of relations of mutual aid and cooperation.

Labor activity itself is the most effective means of affirming collectivist principles. Socialism, which has implemented revolutionary changes in the character and content of labor, frees us from exploitation and gives rise to a new type of cognitive discipline and responsibility for the assigned task. At present these processes are gaining ever more complete expression. By facilitating the widespread introduction of the brigade form of labor organization, the party and the state are thereby creating favorable conditions for combining the personal, collective and social interests of the workers. The independent resolution of important questions of labor activity by the brigade collective, the increased level of education and training of the workers, and the distribution of wages and premiums make it possible to create a favorable psychological climate in these primary labor groups, to increase mutual exactingness and responsibility, to strengthen comraderie, to formulate management skills, and to instill and stimulate mutual aid and a creative attitude toward labor.

The analysis of collectivism as an essential characteristic of the social relations of socialism demonstrates its increasing role in the accelerated development of the productive forces of society. In connection with this, it is possible to examine the effect which the process of increasing the level of socialization of production and developing the forms of ownership has on the development of the productive forces.

The all-people's character of ownership ensures, as we know, a direct tie-in within the scope of society between the means of production and the total work force. It facilitates the realization of principles of democratic centralism and at the same time territorial-sectorial management of the national economy.

Under these conditions, the party gives considerable attention to further strengthening and developing public ownership and to increasing the portion of enterprises having a high level of socialization of labor and production and current organization, as well as enterprises widely utilizing the achievements of scientific-technical progress. The scope of this work is extensive, since within the framework of the public sector there are quite a few small enterprises functioning with low labor productivity and weak organization of production.

The historical experience of the USSR as well as the other socialist countries shows that the socio-economic capacities of kolkhoz-cooperative ownership are also not exhausted. Although this form of ownership of the means of production is historically transitory, at present it is having a stimulating effect on the progress of society. This is explained by the fact that it successfully combines social, collective and personal interests, as well as by its dynamism, its capacity for increasing the level of socialization, and its gradual merging with public ownership.

A slightly more complex question is the relation to personal subsidiary farms (LPKh), which play a considerable role in the country's food balance. The primary function of this form of farm management consists of obtaining additional food products for the population. However, we must also note that LPKh may have a negative effect on the social-moral values of the members of society. In connection with this, a correct, well thought out and consistent policy is needed by the party and the government, which is directed not only at increasing the economic effectiveness of the LPKh, but also at involving the latter in a system of various types of cooperation, and consequently also at elevating the level of labor socialization within them.

* * *

In evaluating the processes taking place in our country, we must also note such an important trait as the intensification of the humanism of all social relations, and their directionality toward the realization of man's needs and interests. The creation of conditions for formulating a comprehensively developed personality is necessary first of all, as noted above, due to the significant increase in the role of the human factor in the cause of accelerated development of the economy and of all social production at the current stage. In the long term, as K. Marx stressed, the development of man becomes a goal in itself and the main criterion of social progress. Already today the development of all spheres of life of Soviet society indicates the creation and expansion of the necessary prerequisites for the transition to this. In turn, the solution of the vital problems of accelerated development, and on this basis the implementation of social programs (the achievement of a high level of well-being, education, culture) is unthinkable without the formation of the new man--a highly trained worker with well-developed political and spiritual qualities who is socially active and creative. The acceleration of scientifictechnical progress is generally impossible without a motivated and interested attitude toward the cause on the part of every worker. It is specifically in the man who works conscientiously and energetically that the party sees its chief reserve for the further development of our society.

Stemming from this is a constant concern for the workers and for the fact that social relations are built in strict correspondence with the principle of social justice inherent to socialism. We must examine this important and problematic question in greater detail. The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that in our country there are all the necessary conditions for the principle of social justice to be applicable everywhere. "For the first time in history, a man of work has become the master of the country and the creator of his own fate. The guaranteed right to labor and its rewards, the concern of society for man from his birth to his old age, the broad access to spiritual culture, the respect for the dignity and rights of the individual, and the continued expansion of worker participation in management—all these are intransient values and inalienable traits of the socialist way of life."19

As we know, the concept of social justice contains a definite historically determined notion about the essence of man, about the relation of his rights and responsibilities, about labor and rewards, merits and acknowledgement, etc. Every epoch had its own understanding of justice. A truly scientific analysis of this social ideal is contained in the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism. For them, social justice was not a good wish, but an attainable reality associated with the state of social relations within the framework of a definite formation. Social justice is in essence a necessary condition "for ensuring the total well-being and free comprehensive development of all members of society."20 Obviously, the indicated goal cannot be realized immediately. This requires a long time interval. In this connection, let us cite one more quotation from V. I. Lenin. "Marx," he noted, "shows the course of development of communist society, which is forced first of all to eliminate only the 'injustice' that the means of production are held by individuals, and which is in no condition to immediately eliminate the further injustice which consists of distributing the objects of consumption 'according to work' (and not according to needs)" 21 to work' (and not according to needs)".

At the current stage of development of socialism, the uniqueness of action of this principle consists of the fact that its ever greater embodiment is becoming not only the result of development of Soviet society, but also a condition for its improvement. The decisions recently adopted by the party indicate the need for achieving not only economic or managerial effectiveness, but also social. It is no accident that these decisions are getting a positive moral evaluation and are activating the creative forces of the masses. In a word, they are introducing into action the additional reserves of the human factor in development. The CPSU calls for "continually holding the line toward strengthening social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual goods..."²², as pointed out at the April Plenum of the party Central Committee.

The development of the principle of distribution according to labor presently has its peculiarities. Specifically, the consideration of the end results of labor is becoming ever more significant. This includes the results of labor not only of the individual worker, but also of the collectives—brigades, shops, enterprises and institutions. For example, the members of a brigade

working according to a single order, fulfilling a norm and receiving a wage and premium, satisfy not only the individual interests and needs, but also those of the brigade collective, of the entire enterprise, and ultimately, of all of society. The inability to correctly combine these interests and the deviation from the principle of social justice lead either to infringement on the individual and group interests, or, on the contrary, to their exaggeration.

The very character of the labor processes and changes in its content which are inherent in current production inevitably lead to the need for changes also in the labor wage. The problem is that the slow restructuring in this sphere and excess regulation lead sometimes not only to psychological costs by the workers, but also to a slowing in the growth of labor productivity.

Aside from its economic functions, wages paid for labor fulfill a number of important social functions which stem from the close interconnection of improved distribution with the goals of social progress of society. Among these functions is the control over the measure of labor and consumption, the social guarantee of justice, the function of compensation for heavy physical labor and other complicating situations, the function of social recognition, education, etc. 23 Without analyzing in detail all the listed functions, we must stress the importance of one of them--the function of social recognition. This is an incentive "which cannot be measured by any ruble."24 It includes both the attitude of the collective and society toward the achievements of the worker, and the notion of the worker regarding the fairness in evaluation of his labor. Infractions in wage payments entail dissatisfaction with labor, with its organization, with the style of management, and as a result a weakening of the effectiveness of labor and a turnover of the work force. Although the evaluation of fairness of the labor wage is subjective, it nevertheless stands out as an objective factor in the growth of labor productivity and in strengthening the moral climate in the collective. This is why it is important that every worker recognize the fairness of the labor wage not only for himself, but also for the other workers.

In this connection, let us note that certain historical comparisons which are so widely practiced in educational work in the labor collectives, as well as in the propagandist literature, are not always effective. The modern worker is interested primarily not in the question of how his predecessors lived before the revolution or in the transitionary period and how he lives today in comparison to them. He knows about this all too well from his school textbooks. He is also not completely satisfied with the comparison of the present situation with the far-off future when distribution according to need will become affirmed, although the communist ideal undoubtedly plays an inspirational role. Along with disclosing the ultimate goal, it is necessary to show the worker a tangible and real picture of the improvement of his life (in accordance with the increase in the overall level of work) in the near future or in a period encompassing the lifetime of the given generation.

Payment in accordance with the quality and quantity of labor, as we know, is combined with the distribution of the public funds, which are developing at a faster rate. In 1984 they comprised 140 billion rubles. Expenditures from the public funds directed at public health, social security, education,

etc. do not contradict in any serious manner the labor wage, but rather significantly augment it. The principle of social justice in this case has an extended effect, encompassing not only the workers, but practically the entire population of the country. In the past five-year plan, measures were implemented on restructuring scholastic education, state expenditures for nutrition in preschool institutions were increased, pensions for certain categories of the population were increased, and paid vacations for working women having 2 or more children under the age of 12 were extended. Also, partially paid vacation time to provide child care for infants under one year of age was introduced, and the amounts of state subsidies to single mothers were increased. The examples listed above testify to the close connection of goals for achieving the ideal of social justice with the goals of equality under socialism.

The process of overcoming social-class differences under current conditions at the same time represents a movement toward the more complete manifestation of the ideal of social justice. In this case, the distributive relations tend to lose their class character and experience the growing effect of other factors—professional membership, individual or collective labor input, social-demographic characteristics, etc. The social policy of the CPSU, as we know, is directed toward increasing the public well-being, strengthening the health of the Soviet people, solving the food and housing problem, improving the system of education, and raising the cultural level. At the same time, it also signifies a movement toward a higher degree of equality.

In its practical activity, the party is persistently striving to see that the principle of social justice is applied consistently. In the theoretical plane, no one doubts the need for application of this principle. However, there are far from singular cases of deviations, for example, from fair labor wages. Cases of wage levelling and unearned income still exist. Therefore, considerable efforts are still needed in order to elevate the practice of distributive relations to the level required by socialism. The consistent application of legal norms and regulations, which are also based on the principle of social justice, has great importance in this connection. There is only one law, and everyone is equal before it. No exceptions can be justified by a man's social position, by his official function or his achievements. Wherever law and order is disrupted, social justice is also infringed upon.

An important means of socialist democracy and strict observance of the principle of social justice is the activity of the control organs. The social effect of their work is hard to overestimate. This is evidenced by the people's approval of cases of strict punishment (resulting from investigations conducted by the organs of party and people's control) of those who disrupt party ethics and state discipline in Uzbekistan, Krasnodar Kray, Rostov Oblast, the managers of the "Bratskgesstroy" Administration, the Kiev "Kristall" Association, and others. The party is calling for the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance in the country toward such phenomena as using state property for purposes of personal gain, speculation, or bribe-taking. Much here depends on maintaining control functions on the part of every person. Therefore, it is very important to rely on the activity of the masses, on the force of the law, and on continued work in formulating the rational needs of the people.

The Soviet people are becoming ever more intolerant of any type of social deviations, disruptions of the legal norms and regulations of socialist society, and particularly of especially dangerous deviations which sometimes take on a mass character. 27 We know that historically, social deviations in the behavior of people are variable. Therefore, their evaluation is always specific. From the scientific-practical standpoint we must admit that little has yet been done in the study of deviant behavior. The absence of sufficient information and comprehensive character in the studies is apparent. We are speaking particularly of the need for re-interpreting certain realities and for working out on this basis a general theory of social deviations, including the study for their causes, scope and forms of manifestation. It is clear that a large volume of work awaits researchers (historians, sociologists, economists, criminologists, medical researchers and others) in this sphere. The effectiveness of the struggle against negative phenomena greatly depends on a scientific clarification of the conditions and tendencies for development of these phenomena, and of the substantiation of measures for combatting them.

Purifying our society of everything that contradicts our social-moral ideals is, as stressed in the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, one of our most important tasks. Here the main thing is to interest and consequently mobilize all the workers toward its fulfillment. Therefore, the problem of increasing the social activity of the masses is an extremely important one.

The creative activity of the masses and socialism are concepts which by their nature are indivisible, dialectically unified, and unthinkable one without the other. On one hand, socialism is the result of creativity and the constructive energy of the workers. "...Living, creative socialism," pointed out V. I. Lenin, "is the creation of the people's masses themselves." On the other hand, it is specifically socialism which opens up the broadest possibilities for the free activity of the people and for the flourishing of their efforts and talent.

The peculiarity of social activity consists of the fact that it is not an ordinary "routine" activity which reproduces the conditions and relations which have arisen. Rather, it is an activity which is oriented toward enriching life with a new content, with new traits and characteristics. It is an activity directed toward transforming reality and improving it, an activity which stimulates and expresses the creative principle. This does not mean to belittle the role of the forms of everyday reproductive activity which have come about. We are speaking of the desire to seek and find new solutions which the subject places in his work--even though it may be routine, mundane or repetitive; the desire to improve the manufactured product, to elevate the level of organization of labor and production, or its culture and discipline, to participate in the common struggle for increased effectiveness and quality of work at the individual work station as well as in the labor collective as a whole, in the social organizations, etc., to give more production of better quality in the interests of society, and to make the contribution to the all-people's cause as effective as possible.

The spirit of innovation, building and aspiration towards the future most fully corresponds to the present strategy of the CPSU toward accelerating socio-economic progress.

Socialism, being the result of the social creativity of the workers, radically alters the character of mutual relations between society and the individual. There appears a deep interest on the part of the masses in the growth of production, in the development of social relations, in the flourishing of culture, and in the improvement of everyday life. With the expansion of the scope and increased complexity of the tasks of building the new life, there is a sharp increase in the social role of the individual and the importance of his input into social progress. "...Socialism may be built only then," noted V. I. Lenin, "when the masses which are 10 and 100 times broader than before begin to themselves build the state and construct a new economic Under these conditions there is a gradual reduction in the reserve between the activity of the masses as historical creativity and their mass everyday activity in various spheres of the life of society, and primarily in labor, which with the development of socialist society becomes ever more free and creative by its character and content. Daily labor at the work station becomes objectively (and is gradually perceived by each worker subjectively) a socially significant labor necessary not only for the earnings of those who participate in it, but also for strengthening and developing the country and for consolidating a new and progressive social order.

At the same time, we cannot examine this process simplistically. It is not realized by itself, automatically. "To get the right to be the master and to become the master—a real, wise, and zealous master—is far from one and the same thing. A people who have created a socialist revolution, "noted Yu. V. Andropov, "must still long assimilate their new position of supreme and undisputed owner of all the public riches. They must assimilate it economically and politically and, if you will, also psychologically, working out a collectivist consciousness and behavior. After all, a socialistically educated person is one who is not indifferent not only to his own labor achievements, success and authority, but also to the work affairs of his comrades and of the labor collectives, to the interests of the entire country and of the workers of the entire world." Yet this may be achieved only as a result of the intensive efforts of society as a whole, of the entire system of its political and social institutions, of the labor collectives, and of every individual worker.

Experience has shown that the social activity of the masses emerges and develops only on the basis of real life needs of the people and their objective interests. K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin never tired of repeating this truth. It is enough to remember but a few of their quotations: "No one can do something without doing it for the sake of one of his needs..." he "idea" invariably shamed itself as soon as it was separated from the "interest". People have become used to explaining their actions from their thoughts, instead of explaining them from their needs (which, of course, reflected in the mind and recognized)..." 33.

Work on the development of active participation may be successful only with a clear understanding of the fact that the source and roots of social activity are found in the objective needs and interests, and primarily in the material

and economic needs of various classes, strata of society, and the individual. The will and decisiveness of people, if they are not based on objective conditions, do not correspond to the requirements of objective laws of development of society. They may turn out to be ineffective and ultimately may even bring detriment to the cause of socialist construction. This may also occur if the building of the new social order is undertaken with the aid of the enthusiasm of the masses alone, by "subjective activity," by means of administration, "willful decisions," or especially fancy phrases and good intentions which are not supported by objective conditions. This is why the CPSU calls for orienting ourselves toward deeds, and not toward fancy words, for developing living forms of independent action by the masses, and for finding efficient means for their stimulation, effective forms of organization adequate for the current level of production and social life.

The socialist revolution removes the economic, political and spiritual barriers which inhibit the development of social activity in the class society and creates space for the broad and active participation of the workers in all types of socially beneficial activity. The conditions which arise in a socialist society not only favor the development of social activity of the workers, but also stimulate and accelerate this development.

At present, an effective step facilitating the further increase in the activity, initiative and enterprise of the workers and production collectives are the new conditions of planning and economic management implemented in the course of a large-scale experiment. Under these conditions, an entire series of new endeavors has arisen which are rather deep in their character. In analyzing them, we may clearly see the organic interconnection of the economic and social factors of production and the real prospects for sharply increasing the effectiveness of work based on the interaction and mutual supplementation of these factors. Let us examine this using the example of the AvtoVAZ Association.

In accordance with the new conditions of economic management, the net profit obtained by the association becomes the only source for technical retooling of the plant and for the social development of the collective. The enterprise receives 47.5 percent profit. An equal amount goes into the state budget, and 5 percent goes into the ministry fund. Also, 40 percent of the currency obtained from export of the VAZ automobiles is deducted into the association's fund. These economic standards for the distribution of profit are not subject to any changes for the duration of the entire 12th Five-Year Plan. This gives the collective full assurance of the fact that all the reserves which it uncovers will be fairly utilized for the development and renovation of production as well as for the well-being of the association's workers. 19.5 percent of the profit is deducted into the fund for socialcultural measures and housing construction. The collective may spend them directly for the construction of housing and cultural-domestic facilities. for the purchase of medical equipment, sporting goods equipment, for recreation and health treatment of the workers, for subsidies in the dining halls, etc. The collective has gained the full right to independently plan its activity and to report on its work according to a small number (six) of clearly defined indicators.

All this--the stability of standards, the amount of deductions into the collective's fund, the right to independently plan production and spend profits, and the character of the basic indicators--has created conditions under which the enterprise and the collective have an economic interest in adopting intensive plans and in improving work. It is now unprofitable for the association to put out less production than it is capable of producing. This, in turn, cannot help but be reflected in the social activity of the workers. Having discussed its capacities and defined its reserves, the association's collective has promised to renovate and modernize all its manufactured production over the five-year plan; to put out a new base automobile model in every five-year plan (previously it was every 3 years); to change one technological line in the course of the five-year plan and all the basic technological equipment once in 15 years; to increase the guaranteed service lie of new model automobiles by 1.5 times; to ensure a stable increase in the effectiveness of production, and on this basis to sharply increase export deliveries and the ability of the manufactured aut mobiles to compete in foreign markets. The achievement of these results will be accompanied by a reduction in the number of workers (by 1300 people over the five-year plan), a reduction in production cost of the automobiles, a significant increase in labor productivity, and an improvement in the technical-economic production indicators (for example, 80 kg of metal will be saved on each new car).34

In their letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the VAZ workers asked that all these responsibilities be included in the state plan, i.e., they asked that their plan assignment be increased. The CPSU Central Committee approved this initiative, stressing the exceptional importance of the fact that the labor collective, having specifically studied its capacities, developed a proposal which significantly exceeded the control figures determined by the ministry for the 12th Five-Year Plan. Such is the effect of the turnabout which has begun in the social atmosphere of the labor collectives, and which testifies to the fact that a new blend of economic and social effectiveness in their activity is beginning.

At the same time, there are still many problems and difficulties in the development of social activity. Let us take, for example, the question of the complexities stemming from the operation of outdated installations, forms and directives which often inhibit the development of activity. At such comparatively new enterprises as VAZ, Atommash and many others which are equipped with current technology, the very process of labor is defined by a rigid technological cycle which dictates the rhythm, character and sequence of labor operations at each work station. The overfulfillment or early fulfillment of a task for an individual worker or even for a certain production group are not provided here, and often they are even undesirable, since they may introduce disproportions into the well-ordered work. At the same time, according to the conditions which are generally accepted in the country and by tradition, rewards of an all-union level are granted only to workers who fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan ahead of schedule. This means that at such enterprises a worker or collective cannot formally be presented for such awards. It is clear that such conditions are an anachronism. They must be reviewed with an orientation toward the qualitative indicators

of work and toward a consideration of the conditions and organization of production based on the current level of science, engineering and technology.

A number of vital problems in the development of the creative activity of Soviet workers was raised at the meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee with the veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and leaders and innovators in production held in September of 1985. The topic of the conversation was the orientation of socialist competition—both by content and by form—toward the solution of priority problems in accelerating scientific—technical and socio—economic progress. These included increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of production and saving resources. Others were the decisive eradication of formalism from the practice of organizing competition and the elevation of the work of economic management organs, professional unions and the Komsomol 350 a new level in the development of the creative activity of the masses.

We consider it necessary to deal with one other principle question which as yet has been weakly illuminated in our literature. Depending on the attitude toward the objective needs of social progress, activity may be either positive or negative even under socialism. Cases of a passive and indifferent attitude toward the common cause are still quite frequent, as is the manifestation of activity which is subordinated merely to the realization of narrow and emotistical interests of the individual or of a small group. The basis for evaluating the character of activity is its correspondence to the interests and goals of socialism and the solution of specific historical tasks facing society at a given stage of historical development.

The CPSU and the Soviet state facilitate the development of positive social activity, which represents the free and recognized activity of the people and the labor collectives and stems from the requirements of the socio-economic laws of the new society directed toward their realization. This activity objectively leads to strengthening and developing the foundations of socialism, the principles of collectivism and humanism, and the formation of well-randed members of society.

However, negative social activity may also be manifested in the construction of socialism, particularly at its early stages, when the social relations themselves bear an immature character. For a definite period of time, not only the economic, but also the social reasons for this are retained. The vitality, for example, of the petty bourgeois element and of national time and religious manifestations is generally known. The definite lag in the development of the consciousness of certain members of society and the liability of the immature and untempered consciousness to influence by the antisocialist forces, demagogic propaganda, etc. also have serious significance.

Manifestations of negative social activity or passiveness also occur at the current stage of development of our society. It would hardly be correct to try to reduce the reasons for their existence down to "vestiges of the past," although there can be no doubt of the connection between a dishonest attitude toward labor, laxness, lack of discipline, money-grubbing, and various of disruption of the standards of socialist community lating - In the

pre-socialist social relations. Aside from this, an objective reason for the existence of such phenomena is the imperfection of social conditions for the duration of the entire first phase of communist formation: the socio-economic non-uniformity of labor, the conditions of commodity production, the material inequality which exists between people, the definite social differences, etc. An important role may also belong to shortcomings and errors in the work of the organs of socialist management, law enforcement and control, to shortcomings in the functioning of the economic management mechanism, to disruptions of Leninist principles of party and economic management, to conservatism in the work of persons in authority, and to the presence of various loopholes leading to the manifestation of activity which is harmful or alien to socialism.

All these shortcomings and errors are skillfully used by bourgeois propaganda and by the antisocialist forces who strive through the current means of information to disorient the masses, to formulate public opinion in individuals which is alien to socialism, to manipulate the behavior of these individuals, and to motivate them to action which is incompatible with the active civil position of members of socialist society.

Speculation and money-grubbing, misappropriation and bribery, infractions of labor discipline and economic abuses, drunkenness and hooliganism, activity for show and eyewash—all these social anomalies do even greater harm to socialist construction by the greater number of unstable people which they affect.

The passiveness which is observed in certain categories of the population and their departure from active social life also bring considerable harm. Passiveness and negative activity seem to augment each other. Passiveness may take on various forms. The most widespread one is that in which the individual or the collective do not utilize all their efforts or capacities for performing their duty. Forms of passiveness may be shirking responsibility for fulfilling one task or another, a condescending attitude toward shortcomings or miscalculations, waiting for directions "from above" instead of showing initiative, reconciliation with the lack of discipline and organization, and a fear of the new. The medicine for such social ills as "false activity" and social passiveness is not only the increased effectiveness of educational work. Practice has shown that much attention must be given to improving the work of the law enforcement organs, increasing the influence of collectives on the vital activity of their members, improving the economic management mechanism, increasing attention to the interests of all groups of the population, and formulating a healthy public opinion and an active life position in all members of society.

Undoubtedly, the proposals presented in numerous letters of workers and in a number of publications deserve attention. These deal with developing and applying more effective legal, material, administrative and other measures in regard to those who do not want to work honestly. The necessity of developing such measures is evident, particularly against those who, while being indifferent and passive in their socially beneficial activity, show

unusual energy in matters directed at achieving egotistical goals, personal enrichment, etc.

Socialism is a society of labor and reward according to labor. It is through this that it attracts the minds and hearts of the workers of the entire world. Accelerating the socio-economic progress of the country is the guarantee of affirming the highest justice toward which mankind has strived for centuries.

FOOTNOTES

1. Numerous studies have been devoted to questions of social policy. Cf.:
"Sotsialnaya politika KPSS v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma" [Social Policy of the CPSU Under Conditions of Developed Socialism], M., 1979;
"Sotsialnaya politika kommunisticheskikh i rabochikh partiy v sotsialisticheskom obshchestve" [Social Policy of Communist and Workers Parties in Socialist Society], M., 1979; "Aktualnyya voprosy nauchnogo kommunizma" [Current Questions of Scientific Communism], M., 1983; "Aktualnyye problemy istorii razvitogo sotsializma v SSSR" [Current Problems in the History of Developed Socialism in the USSR], M., 1984; "Sotsialnaya politika Sovetskogo gosudarstva. Ukrepleniye vedushchey roli rabochego klassa v sotsialisticheskom stroitelstve" [Social Policy of the Soviet State. Strengthening the Leading Role of the Working Class in Socialist Construction], M., 1985.

In particular, we must note the monograph, "Sotsialisticheskoye obshchestvo na sovremennom etape. O zakonomernostyakh i kharakternykh chertakh razvitogo sotsializma" [Socialist Society at the Current Stage. On the Regularities and Characteristic Traits of Developed Socialism] (edited by Acad. A. G. Yegorov and Acad. O. Reyngold. M., 1985), prepared by the scientists of a number of socialist countries. The authors' collective concentrated its attention on clarifying such current theoretical questions as the essence and regularity of formulating developed socialism, the sources and the motivating forces of social progress, the role of social policy and social factors in the development of society, the interaction of various spheres of social life, etc.

- 2. Social Policy of the CPSU Under Conditions of Developed Socialism, p 9-10; Rutkevich, M. N. "Dialektika i sotsiologiya" [Dialectics and Sociology], M., 1980, p 184-192; "Zakonomernosti razvitiya marksistsko-leninskov partii" [Regularities of the Development of the Marxist-Leninist Party], M., 1983, p 211-218; Amvrosov, A. A. "Social Relations as an Aspect of Socialist Public Relations" PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA, vol 18, M., 1985, p 53-67.
- Marx, K. and Engels, F. "Sochineniya" [Works] Vol 4, p 489; Vol 13, p 7; Vol 17, p 455; Vol 19, p 25; Vol 25, pt II, p 167; Vol 47, p 488 and others.

- Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Collected Works], Vol 36, p 130-131, 153, 195-196, 372; Vol 38, p 377; Vol 40, p 193; Vol 43, p 58; Vol 45, p 285-288, 352, 377, 385 and others.
- 4a. Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (New edition). Outline. M., 1985, p 4, 10, 25, 37-45.
- 5. The concept of the "human factor" is a comprehensive one. It includes both the physical capacities of people and their economic nature as the primary productive force, as well as their spiritual potential. However, the basic meaning, the nucleus and pivotal point of the concept of the "human factor" are the social qualities of the members of society or, as K. Marx wrote, their "essential forces"—their capacities and attitude toward labor, the character of interactions between people and their communities, the level of their organization, discipline, activity and creativity. This makes it correct to examine the "human factor" in the system of social development of society.
- 6. Gorbachev, M. S. "To Actively Act Without Losing Time" Speech presented at a meeting with the collective of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Plant and speech given at a meeting of the active membership of the republic party organization of the Ukraine on 26, 27 June 1985., M., 1985, p 14.
- 7. National Economy of the USSR in 1984. Statistical Annual. M., 1985, p 408.
- 8. PRAVDA, 1985, 21 September.
- 9. Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 April 1985, N., 1985, p 20.
- 10. Cf.: Amvrosov, A. A. "Ot klassovoy differentsiatsii k sotsialnoy odnorodnosti obshchestva" [From Class Differentiation to Social Uniformity of Society], M., 1972; Rutkevich, M. N. "Stanovleniye sotsialnoy odnorodnosti" [Formulation of Social Uniformity], M., 1982; Ibid. "Dialektika i sotsiologiya" [Dialectics and Sociology]; Senyavskiy, S. L. "Sotsialnaya struktura sovetskogo obshchestva v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma (1961-1980). [Social Structure of Soviet Society Under Conditions of Developed Socialism (1961-1980)], M., 1982; Ibid. "Aktualnyya problemy razvitiya sovetskogo rabochego klassa v usloviyakh zrelogo sotsializma" [Current Problems of Development of the Societ Working Class Under Conditions of Mature Socialism], ISTORIYA SSSR, 1985, No 4.
- 11. Cf.: Lenin, V. I. Collected Works, Vol 20, p 186.
- 12. National Economy of the USSR in 1984. Statistical Annual, p 312.
- 13. For more information, cf: "ARGUMENTY I FAKTY" [Arguments and Facts], 1985, 24 September.
- 14. Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, M., 1981, p 54.

- 15. For more information, cf: Amvrosov, A. A. Change in the Social Structure of the Soviet Union Republics PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA, Vol 17, m, 1983, p 17-35.
- 16. Ibid., p 28.
- 17. Cf.: Lenin, V. I. Collected Works, Vol 45, p 375.
- 18. In 1982, personal subsidiary farms produced: sunflower seeds--2 percent, potatoes--63, vegetables--32, meat and milk--30, eggs--31, wool--21 percent of the overall volume of production for these products. Within the cost of gross production of the country's agriculture, the portion of production of personal subsidiary farms for the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan comprised approximately one-fourth. (Cf.: Kuznetsova, T., Resource Provision of Personal Subsidiary Farms VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, 1984, No 11, p 97).
- Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 April 1985.
 M., 1985, p 7.
- 20. Lenin, V. I. Collected Works, Vol 6, p 232.
- 21. Ibid., Vol 33, p 93.
- 22. Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 April 1985, p 13.
- 23. For more information, cf: Ryazanov, V. T. "Raspredeleniye po trudu. Ekonomicheskiy i sotsialnyy aspekty" [Distribution by Labor. Economic and Social Aspects], L., 1984, p 56-66.
- 24. "The Unfading Traditions of the Labor Endeavor" Speech presented by M. S. Gorbachev at the meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee with the veterans of the Stakhanovite movement, leaders and innovators in production. PRAVDA, 21 September 1985.
- 25. National Economy of the USSR in 1984. Statistical Annual, p 427.
- 26. Solomentsev, M. "With a High Degree of Exactingness" KOMMUNIST, 1984, No 15, p 25.
- 27. Kudryavtsev, V. "Study of the Social Deviations as a Scientific Direction" OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI, 1985, No 3, p 72.
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- 30. Andropov, Yu. V. "Ucheniye Karla Marksa i nekotoryye voprosy sotsialisticheskogo stroitelstva v SSSR" [Teachings of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR], M., 1983, p 8-9.
- 31. Marx, K. and Engels, F. "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 3, p 245.
- 32. Ibid., Vol 2, p 89.
- 33. Ibid., Vol 20, p 493.
- 34. "Three 'Whales' of AvtoVAZ. Independence, Self-Repayment, Cost Accounting", IZVESTIYA, 1985, 27, 28 July.
- 35. PRAVDA, 17 July 1985.
- 36. Ibid. 21 September, 1985.
- 37. Ibid.

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12322

CSO: 1800/283

'RELIGIOUS RENAISSANCE' IN USSR DENIED

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian 3 Sep 85 p 8

[Response by V. Mazokhin, candidate of historical sciences to a letter from V. Kulichenko from Mozhaysk: "The West Is Talking About a 'Religious Rennaisance' in the USSR. Is This Really So?"]

[Text] Beginning in the 1970's the anti-Soviet and clerical anti-communist propaganda increasingly spread the same circulating myth about a "religious rennaisance," as if the Russians and other peoples of the USSR were undergoing this "rennaisance" at the present time.

Let us sort out the "reasons" Western propagandists cite as the basis of their myth and what the basis is in reality.

I. The Overemphasis of Details

The bourgeois press maintains that recently in our country attendance of churches has increased, sometimes photographs of overcroweded churches are cited as proof. Menawhile, they do not mention that such photographs are taken on days of major religious holidays and by no means reflect the daily attendance picture.

The authors of similar forgeries cannot know, as a rule, that the merely curious come to see these solemn services (arranged theatrically) in order to see an unusual ceremony.

Naturally, the majority of parishoners in the churches are nevertheless people who believe and actively attend church for religious motives, but according to sociological surveys conducted in a number of oblasts and republics their number is gradually decreasing. Yet, after the end of World War II, for example, religiousness was significantly higher than today. Moreover, even the falsifiers themselves recognize this fact.

That is why, for example, one of the delegates declared at the third Council of the "Russian Church In Exile" created in the twenties and recently established in the United States of America: "The general attendance of churches in such cities as Moscow and Leningrad is currently not increasing... the basic contingent of parishoners on which the churches of the last 30 years have been based, mainly old people and women, is diminishing. The numerical decrease of the old people is not fully compensated for by the influx of young people..."

But this truth is for a select few. A myth of another type is created for the general press.

II. False Substitution of Concepts

One of the arguments used by the bourgeois propagandists is the participation of some of our nonbelieving citizens in baptism, wedding, funeral and other religious services. But, it is perfectly obvious that more often their presence at these ceremonies does not occur out of devotion.

As sociologists established by means of anonymous questionnaires in one of the rayons of Leningrad, only 8 percent of those who attended a baptism admitted being guided by religious convictions. More than a third of them baptises their children at the insistence of their believing grandparents, and finally, 30 percent were following tradition. Analogous results were obtained by surveys in other areas of our country.

III. Manipulation of Data

It is characteristic that in striving to prove the existence in the USSR of a "religious rennaisance," our enemies juggle completely absurd figures. In religious broadcasts of the BBC in particular, they say that almost two-thirds of Soviet citizens are believers, and of those, supposedly 115 million are of the Orthodox faith. The right-wing Paris newspaper FIGARO boldly "estimated" this fugre at 200 million. The western press and radio spread another no less fantastic figure which estimated the number of Soviet Muslims at 100 million. And all this when the number of people in the USSR, among whom Islam was ant still partly is propagated numbers no more than 40 million people (according to the 1979 census).

In the 70's and 80's sample sociological surveys were conducted in separate areas of our country. The ratio of believers among the adult population did not exceed 10 percent. (As is well known, we have no official count of believers in this country as this would contradict the constitution's provision for freedom of conscience; to profess any religion or to be an atheist is a personal matter for each person. But figures obtained by sociologists in these surveys are sufficiently indicative.) This research obviously proves that the most active groups of the population - skilled workers, intelligentsia, students - are atheists. It turns out that among youth under 20 years of age, the number of believers is insignificantly small, 2 to 3 percent.

This is the real state of things. Also, we know and see the real problems (not the ones made up by the West) facing us in our atheist education. Church organizations taking into account the profound changes which occured in the consciousness of believers under the influence of socialist activity are modernizing their dogmas and cults and searching for subtle forms of influence on people, especially the young. It is impossible not to see that reactionary circles of imperialism are attempting to use religion for political goals.

RELIGION

THREE UZBEK OBLASTS HOLD PARTY AKTIVS ON ATHEIST EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 February 1986 carries on page 3 two 75-word articles noting party aktive held in three oblasts on 22 February. Officials in Dzhizak, Andizhan, and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts discussed the current state of atheist education in their regions, and the progress made on introducing new rituals and customs to the population.

19274

CULTURE

UZBEK CINEMATOGRAPHERS' UNION ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 75-word UzTAG announcement that a plenum of the Uzbek Cinematographers' Union administration was held in Tashkent on 14 February. M. Kayumov was released from his responsibilities as first secretary, at his own request, for health reasons; A. 2. Kabulov was elected the new first secretary of the administration. Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee R. Kh. Abdullayeva addressed the plenum.

19274

REPEAT OFFENDER GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE FOR DOUBLE MURDER

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 18 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article titled "History and Money," written by special correspondent E. Elyashev. The author gives a detailed account of the events leading up to the murder of two women, a shopkeeper and a passerby, as well as an outline of the murderer's life up to that point. Galauska had already been in corrective-labor camps twice previously for hooliganism and drunkenness; for his present crime of stabbing two women during an attempted robbery he was given the death sentence.

AZERIS ARREST FLOWER SPECULATORS, SOVKHOZ FUND SWINDLERS

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 16 March 1986 carries on page 4 an unattributed 400-word article titled "In the Azerbaijan SSR MVD," noting the arrest of several speculators and swindlers. An illegal flower-speculating ring of over 20 people was recently uncovered in the republic. Using false receipts which permitted access to rail transport, a number of speculators planned to take more than 33,000 flowers to Minsk for illegal sale there; a second group was discovered attempting to smuggle flowers through the Baku airport. Yet a third group was found in Divichinskiy Rayon, transporting over 100,000 pinks in state-owned trucks; the estimated value of the flowers is over R50,000.

A second report gives some details on the illegal operations in Azerbaijan's wine-making sovkhozes. By "flagrantly disregarding financial-plan discipline, through falsification and forgery," a Kazakhskiy Rayon group skimmed more than R1.5 million from sovkhoz funds. A second ring, operating in Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon, stole approximately R800,000 through forgery, false transport and quality documentation, and "other tricks and manipulations." The criminals are to be brought before the Azerbaijan Supreme Court in the near future.

BELORUSSIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ON REPUBLIC'S WORK

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 5 February 1986 carries on page 2 an 850-word article titled "Man and the Law," written by Ye. Chkanikov, the Belorussian SSR minister of justice. Chkanikov touches on legal awareness in the republic and the need for all citizens to be acquainted with today's laws. He notes the importance of the Justice Ministry's work in organizing and preparing a new edition of the Belorussian

SSR Code of Laws. The Code is to be organized in chronological order, beginning with the USSR normative acts and then the republic's acts; two volumes of the collection have already been issued. The full set will contain 10 volumes and is scheduled for completion by 1988. Chkanikov states that the language in the work should be comprehensible to a person of "average education."

The minister further calls on "jurists and lawyers-scientists" to remedy the current lack of "popular" legal literature in the republic. He states that there are not enough law commentaries written or printed and that this gap hinders the people from understanding the practical applications of the law.

Lastly, Chkanikov notes that while there have been some violations of court ethics, the republic's courts are playing a significant role in the formation of socialist morality and the legal-consciousness of the people. "Openness [glasnost] has an enormous significance in this sphere. Every fifth or sixth criminal case is examined in the assizes' sessions—in the labor collectives, in the residential microrayons, in the villages. This is particularly relevant to cases of crimes committed through drunkenness and alcoholism."

/6091

SOCIAL ISSUES

ARMENIAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM ON HOUSING, PEOPLE'S COURTS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 11 Jan 86 p 4

[Article: "Plenum of the Armenian Supreme Court"]

[Excerpts] The regular Armenian Supreme Court Plenum was convened under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Armenian Supreme Court, A.A. Gevorkyan.

Through the report of V.I. Mikayelyan, member of the Armenian Supreme Court, the Plenum considered the republic courts' administration of the decrees of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum of 9 December 1982 and the Armenian Supreme Court Plenum of 29 June 1984 concerning the courts' administration of the Principles of Housing Legislation of the Soviet Union and the union republics.

The importance of ensuring the legally protected rights of citizens and the interests of the state bodies, enterprises, institutions, and organizations with regard to juridical relationships in area of housing was emphasized.

It was noted that the people's courts of the republic are basically correct in their administration of the current housing legislation. At the same time, some courts have made errors, as a consequence of which the final resolution of individual housing disputes have been subject to unjustifiable delays.

At the same time, it was pointed out that one of the reasons for the occurence of housing disputes is the failure of individual officials and citizens to comply with their obligations under the law with regard to safeguarding the housing fund, and also the requirements of the regulation On the System for Dealing with Citizens Needing Improved Living Conditions and for Allocating Living Quarters in the Armenian SSR, ratified through a decree of the Armenian Council of Ministers and the Armenian Trade Council of 23 October 1984.

With the aim of fostering proper and unified administration of the housing legislation by the courts, the Plenum, in the decree adopted, explained individual legal issues to the republic people's courts on, and decreed that judicial activity in this area was also be directed toward educating citizens to take good care of their living quarters, and to strictly observe the rules

for use of these quarters.

It was proposed to make more extensive use of the issuing of court reports to officials, directing their attention to instances of violation by citizens of the standards of housing legislation, as well as toward eradication of the still existing bureaucratism and red tape in the housing maintenance bodies encountered by citizens attempting to exercise their rights with regard to housing.

Through a report made by A.A. Sarkisyan, member of the Armenian Supreme Court, the plenum considered the issue of the republic courts' administration of legislation concerning supplementary punishments.

Citing the results of work in this area of judicial activity, the plenum directed the attention of the courts to omissions and errors made in sentencing offenders to supplementary punishments.

It was pointed out that instances of unwarranted utilization of the additional punishments stipulated by law have still not died out, particularly, with regard to depriving individuals who have committed mercenary and certain other crimes of the right to hold certain posts. Cases of inopportune imposition of supplementary punishments are quite common. It was noted that the courts do not always show consistency in administering the Ukaz of the Armenian Supreme Soviet of 29 December 1982 which established criminal responsibility for officials who hired individuals whom the court had deprived of the right to perform certain jobs.

The plenum heard information from the chairmen of the People's Courts of the Sovetskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayons, and Erevan, and a report by Armenian Supreme Court member, T.A. Manukyan, on judicial practice in these people's courts with regard to bribery cases, and adopted an appropriate decree.

The procurator of the Armenian SSR, S. A. Osipyan, and the minister of justice of the republic, A.S. Dadayan, participated in the work of the Armenian Supreme Court plenum.

The chairmen of a number of people's courts, people's judges, and members of the scientific advisory council of the Armenian SSA Supreme Court were also present at the plenum.

9285

SOCIAL ISSUES

ARMENIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ON ALCOHOL ABUSE LAW, COURTS' WORK

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by A. Dadayan, minister of justice, Armenian SSR: "Law Against Alcohol: Sobriety a Standard of Life"]

[Excerpts] A little more than six months have passed since the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures to conquer drunkenness and alcoholism" was adopted and the Ukases of the Presidia of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and Armenia "Measures to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and to home distilling" took effect.

In connection with resolution, adopted by the party and government, the board of the republic Ministry of Justice discussed the tasks which must be performed by the people's courts and judicial institutions in order to intensify the struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, and home distilling, and developed a plan for measures to be taken to achieve these goals.

The tasks which must be performed by state bodies and social [service] organizations to step up antialcohol propaganda were examined at the interdepartmental coordination and methodological council on legal propaganda of the republic Ministry of Justice. Administrative, preventive, and legal education measures directed at intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and increasing its effectiveness were developed and implemented. All interested organizations were sent a list of the topics [summary?] of the lectures, reports, symposia, and speeches on issues related to vanquishing this social evil. Issues related to intensifying antialcohol propaganda were discussed at city and rayon coordination and methodological councils on legal propaganda.

The preventive activity of the People's Courts was stepped up. After the adoption of the Presidium of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Ukaz, special seminars were held with the People's Courts and recommendations were concerning the administration of the Ukaz.

Shortcomings and omissions still exist in the activities directed toward ending drunkenness and alcoholism undertaken by the judicial bodies and institutions, and the courts. In a number of locations, no concrete proventive work has been undertaken with individuals who abuse alcohol, and

interaction with labor collectives, commissions and other social organizations with regard to the campaign agains drunkenness has been minimal. When evaluations and analyses of judicial practices have been made, it has been revealed that in this important work some people's courts are still making only minimal use of such effective types of preventive measures as assize meetings of the courts to try the most instructive cases, and issuance of court reports on the directors of enterprises and organizations in which violations of antialcohol legislation have been discovered. Insufficient efforts are still being made to get individuals to participate as plaintiffs in court sessions. In addition, the work plans of a number of peoples' courts are not making sufficient provision to make antialcohol propaganda more active.

Certain rayon coordination and methodological councils on legal propaganda have participated only minimally in work to prevent drunkenness. These councils have still not become real organizing centers, uniting the efforts of all the government and social organizations in this important endeavor. The effectiveness of measures which have been taken to explain the new laws and educate people about them is still low; these measures are not fully appropriate to today's needs.

Unfortunately, some portion of the population harbors the notion that in our republic we do not have a drunkenness problem. However, a substantial percentage of the total crimes committed here are committed while drunk. And for certain types of crimes (hooliganism, infliction of bodily harm, automobile accidents) the proportion exceeds 40-50 percent.

A deep understanding of the legal measures which must be taken in the struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism, and home distilling recognizes the necessity for utilizing the whole arsenal of measures of legal education measures, all the proven forms of lecturing and mass agitation. And the republic, city and rayon coordination and methodological councils on legal propaganda are obligated to do much here.

The labor collective must be made the focus of the legal education work of judges and lawyers, judicial consuls and state notaries, and registry office staff. Their obligation is to help the party, Soviet, and social organization create an effective system of legal education in each collective. Each assize legal process, each court report of a court or review of its sentence or decision must make an educational contribution and engender in the citizens a vital committment to the eradication of drunkenness on the job and in daily life, and to the establishment of a sober way of life.

UZBEKISTAN BLAMES SPREAD OF VENEREAL, OTHER DISEASES ON ALCOHOL

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 10, Oct 85 (signed to press 30 Sep 85) pp 33-35

[Article by D. Asadov, first deputy minister of public health of the Uzbek SSR: "Overcoming Heavy Drinking and Alcoholism--a National Task"]

[Text] The all-round harmonious growth of the Soviet people is impossible without the active involvement of government agencies and social organizations in eradicating phenomena incompatible with the socialist way of life, such as heavy drinking and alcoholism. In the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures for Overcoming Heavy Drinking and Alcoholism" (1985) and in the resultant government documents, a system of major legal, administrative, medical, and other measures was outlined for the general affirmation of sobriety.

The causes of heavy drinking and alcoholism in socialist conditions are fundamentally related to firmly entrenched "drinking customs and traditions," shortcomings in education, an inferior level of social control, loyal attitudes toward "permissible limits" of this phenomenon, and poor knowledge of the influence of alcohol on an organism. The social and medical-biological consequences of the abuse of alcoholic beverages are extraordinarily diverse, and they embrace practically all spheres of industrial and social life. They include damage related to losses in work time, decreased labor productivity and the quality of production output, injuries, the destruction of families, the pernicious influence on the younger generation, and so forth.

Unfortunately, up to now the extremely harmful delusion has existed about the profitability of the alcoholic beverage trade being advantageous to the state. Meanwhile, statistical data show that losses resulting from drinking significantly exceed the amounts received from the sale of wine and works products. In Uzbekistan alone because of this reason tens of millions of rubles are lost yearly. It has been established that in the course of a year each worker who abuses alcohol misses 10-30 days of work. Among those suffering from alcoholism, the number of days shirked exceeds, on the average, half of the annual work time. Labor productivity in industrial enterprises to the rule falls by 20-30 percent on Mondays, the day after a holiday, and after payday. Heavy drinking leads to a sharp decline in professional competing or

and at times to complete disqualification. It has been calculated that a "sobering" of the labor processes could provide a growth of 10 percent in labor productivity. It is thought that this figure is somewhat understated, since officially recorded losses far from completely reflect the true magnitude of the overall loss.

Traffic accidents, more than half of which occur when drivers and pedestrians are intoxicated, are cause for particular alarm. An important role in their prevention belongs to timely and high-quality alceholic expertise. Systematic examinations of drivers before and after runs are conducted for the present only in major motor pools in Uzbekistan. But, unfortunately, in many places the quality of examination remains low due to insufficient professional training of personnel, a poor supply of the necessary instruments, and at times a careless attitude toward this important matter on the part of individual medical workers.

The percentage of industrial and domestic injury cases related to the use of alcoholic beverages is still high. Influenza and acute and chronic respiratory illnesses arise much more often among alcoholics. The latter have a predisposition to infections that is several times higher than in nondrinkers. Thus, according to government data, about 60 percent of venereal disease infections occur in the intoxicated state. This is why today the task confronting doctors is to see that not a single case of disease, directly or indirectly related to alcohol, goes unnoticed. With this purpose a deeper study of substance abuse [narkologiya] is planned in medical VUZ's, tekhnikums, and schools.

It is perfectly obvious that there is a need to organize substance abuse centers in enterprises, called upon to expose those suffering from alcoholism and to send them to the proper medical institutions. In the meantime, these centers are far from having been created everywhere—and those that have been created function only formally. One cannot be reconciled with the fact that the majority of registered alcoholics have been exposed passively, that is, as a result of serious psychological disorders or only when they themselves turn to assistance.

It is necessary to speed up the creation of substance abuse clinics, attached to industrial enterprises, for treating chronic alcoholics by means of labor. At present, instead of the 24 clinics planned in the republic, only 10 are operating, out of which only one functions effectively.

The expediency of substance abuse centers in enterprises is obvious. A person need not be removed from productive activity, and he works better than when he is not under treatment. Financial provisions for these departments comes out of deductions from the salaries of the patients themselves. The family of the one being treated does not suffer, and it is to their needs that approximately half of his earnings go. Finally, the degree of favorable results from such a treatment is rather high.

Today in the republic a single substance abuse service has been created, which unites specialized clinics, consulting rooms, stations for doctors'

assistants, and departments attached to industrial enterprises. However, the effectiveness of their activity in many respects depends on personnel quantity and its degree of training. Unfortunately, a severe lack of personnel is still felt—the number of young and middle—aged substance abuse specialists working at present is half as much as the existing requirements. In 1986—1990 it is planned to significantly increase their numbers.

In the republic 11 substance abuse clinics are operating, which have in-patient sections. However, in the Karalkalpak ASSR, and Tashkent, Bukhara, and Navoi oblasts, such clines have not yet been created. This is due not only to the sluggishness of oblast public health care departments, but also by the absence of proper attention on the part of the Soviets of People's Deputies which has stopped participating in solving the problem of finding location. Unfortunately, existing substance abuse clinics, as a rule, are placed in poorly suited buildings. But today the organization of inter-rayon clinics is being proposed with the intention of bringing the maximum substance addiction help to the population, above all to that of the villages. Still ahead is the big job of creating in-patient departments for compulsory treatment of chronic alcoholics with serious accompanying diseases, especially tuberculosis.

In connection with the preventative direction of modern methods in the fight against heavy drinking, the opening of offices is foreseen for the anonymous treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism. The need for this has been brought about by efforts to avert from alcohol those who have not yet crossed the threshold of the abyss of physical and moral collapse. Anonymity can be considered a concession in a way, a special offer to those persons. In our republic such offices have already been created under the Khorezm and Kashkadarya oblast and the Tashkent municipal substance abuse clinics. In the near future they will appear in all oblast centers.

While the fight against alcoholism as a disease is being conducted mainly with the aid of doctors, the efforts of all elements of socialist society are required to eliminate heavy drinking as a social evil. A prolonged systematic operation is necessary, including broad medical indoctrination activities. Without exception, all workers of medical institutions and social organizations as well should participate. The organization of leisure time for persons who have given up alcohol is very important. This end is pursued by the creation of anti-alcohol clubs, the experience of which in several republics testifies to their great effectiveness. We have a similar sobriety club organized in the city of Karsh; however, the matter is not resolved merely by creating clubs. In a broader sense, the efforts of health services in carrying out this task should be supported by cultural-enlightenment institutions, agencies of popular education, the society "Znanie," and by sports and other organizations.

Anti-alcoholic propaganda aims at educating people in the spirit of the sober way of life. Inherent to it are an aggressive character and an intolerant attitude toward any manifestation of heavy drinking. This work should not amount solely to intimidation by the horrible consequences of alcohol; its main task is to convincingly elucidate the sober outlook on life. An

uncompromising refusal of any form of alcohol use should take the place of the complacent, tolerant, sociable attitude toward drinking. Experience shows the failure of fighting alcoholism with fence sitting on issues of semi-drinking and semi-sobriety. There are no distinct boundaries between the so-called "cultural" and "moderate" use of alcohol and heavy drinking as a social evil and disease. To fight these days for the "cultural" sharing of a bottle of vodka or wine is equivalent to an appeal to use morphine. It must be remembered that alcohol is the same kind of narcotic, only with a slower incubation period.

The socialist state considers a person's health not only his own personal affair but also the national property of the country. This is why party measures for overcoming heavy drinking and alcoholism, directed at affirming the healthful all-round spiritual and physical development of the Soviet people, comprise a nationwide task.

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13101/6662 CSO: 1800/130 SOCIAL ISSUES

COMPULSORY ALCOHOLICS-TREATMENT CENTER FOR WOMEN

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 1, Jan 86 (signed to press 16 Dec 85) p 37

[Article by N. Grishko, firest secretary of the Shpolyansky Raykom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, "Work-Therapy Treatment"]

[Text] The abuse of alcoholic beverages among certain parts of the population of the rayon has elicited serious concern from a wide segment of society. Analyses that were conducted have shown that in industrial enterprises as well as kolkhozes and soukhozes, absenteeism, machinery stoppages, lower worker productivity, lax worker discipline, an increase in lost time, and waste in work are primarily related to drunkenness. A significant proportion of the theft of socialist property may be attributed to alcohol abuse.

War has been declared on this evil. The war on drunkenness includes the rayon party organizations, the village soviets of people's deputies, and women's soviets. The rayon meeting of zhensoviet chairmen adopted concrete measures to eradicate drunkenness in the rayon. Such forms of prevention as lectures and talks on anti-alcohol themes, careful control of those undergoing medical drying-out, satirical filmstrips, and other graphic forms of agitation against drunkenness are being widely distributed.

Among the new, effective forms of anti-alcohol work was a work-treatment program established in 1984 at the Shpolyansky Building Material Plant. The rayon executive committee prepared and supported a unified program for admission to the dispensary and a work regime. A decision on compulsory treatment by labor for inveterate drinkers was made at general meetings of worker's enterprise collectives and kolkhozes. The first 20 people (a shift for brickmaking) were installed in the factory dormitory. Then another shift of 20 people was formed. The schedule of the day's activities conforms to the schedule of work so that treatment procedures occur in non-working hours.

The work-treatment dispensary is manned by paramedic I.S. Stetsenko and police sergeant A.G. Shulga. Pharmacologist L. Ya. Gladkovsky and nurse A.D. Vernichenko also contribute substantial aid. Twice a week they serve at the work-treatment dispensary, seeing patients, treating them, talking to them, meeting their families.

Lecturers from the "Znaniye" society and the "Health" club carry out masspolitical work among the dispensary patients and show popular science films.

A year has passed since the work-treatment dispensary was organized. One hundred people have undergone treatment by what we call work-therapy. Up in their discharge they were immediately able to resume useful work. The majority now lead normal lives and do not drink. Once a month they visit the pharmacologist at the rayon polyclinic for a checkup. Thus, former patients in the program remain under constant medical observation.

Based on the experience of more than a year's operation of the work-treatment dispensary at the factory, and also at the request of the workers, a similar treatment program for women was instituted at the Kalinin Kolkhoz. In May of last year 30 women were admitted. They were assigned to seasonal agricultural labor (weeding and digging sugar beets, preparing the farm for winter, etc.) with simultaneous medical treatment.

All those who were treated here are now working at their collectives and show no signs of returning to their former way of life. These wives and mothers have returned to the worker's village and their families. For example, eitizen K. drank and had stopped working. She was treated. Now she again works in her specialty. At her request her husband is also being treated.

At the present time we have already returned 200 people to the rayon economy, and this means we've returned lost souls to society, preserved families, calmed children.

Our complex plan for fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism" gives serious attention to work-treatment dispensaries.

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Kassr Gosplan Deputy Chairman on Intensification-90

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Interview with K. S. Dashkov, KaSSR Gosplan deputy chairman, conducted by R. Nasyrov, date not given: "Kazakhstan: Intensification-90"]

[Text] Question .-- First of all, what is the "Intensification-90" program?

Answer.—That name was given to the territorial-branch program for the intensification of Kazakhstan's economy during the 12th Five-Year Plan. But there is more to it than just the name. First of all, I must note that the "Intensification-90" program is a document that reflects a qualitatively new approach to accomplishing tasks of the social and economic development of the republic's entire national economic complex. It encompasses a wide range of problems whose resolution is dictated by the demands of scientific and technical progress and the need to accelerate it.

The program's goal is to create the material preconditions for a transition to an intensive stage in the economy. Today it is necessary to reorient investment efforts toward technical reequipment, improve the structure of expenditures for new equipment, enhance the role of planning and incentives in the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, accelerate the development of machine building and fundamentally improve its structure, increase interaction among academic, branch and higher education science, significantly strengthen experimental testing bases and science at plants, accelerate the development of experimental production facilities and impart centralized, state significance to the cause of introducing new equipment into production. It is incumbent upon the "Intensification-90" program to resolve this entire wide range of problems.

The program's specific task is to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of assignments for the 12th Five-Year Plan and to substantially increase the republic's contribution to the country's economy.

And finally, the "Intensification-90" program is a directive, specifically targeted planning document that provides for the comprehensive accomplishment of tasks that are interrelated with respect to resources, executors and scheduled implementation periods. It is closely connected with such long-range national economic programs as the Food and Power Engineering Programs, and with respect to consumer goods and services, it is connected with the Comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress in 1900-1990 and the draft of the Basic guidelines for the economic and social

development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period to 2000. Virtually every one of the republic's ministries and departments, as well as a substantial number of all-union ministries and departments, took part in its preparation. The Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute was the chief organization for the program's development and the republic's Gosplan organized the work and provided methodological guidance. All told, the program makes provision for the performance of more than 6,000 assignments aimed at the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and their estimated cost is close to 8 billion rubles.

Q.--Primary trends in scientific and technical progress have been determined. What was done in this regard during the past 5 to 10 years?

A.--Reorientation of the national economy toward intensive methods of work was being carried out during the 11th Five-Year Plan as well. Kazakhstan took part in the development and implementation of 93 nationwide scientific and technical programs and conducted 8 programs within the republic. During the last five-year plan period, social production rates accelerated and certain qualitative indices improved. Branches that determine scientific and technical progress--electric power engineering, chemistry, petrochemistry, machine building and metal machining--developed at an accelerated pace. There was a trend toward an improved ratio between the processing and extractive branches of industry through the more rapid growth of the former. Substantial progress was made in the development of productive forces from a territorial point of view. The Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak and Karaganda-Temirtau Territorial-Production Complexes, which are extremely important, continued their formation and dynamic development. Their share of Kazakhstan's total production of industrial output reached 50 percent.

However, during the years of the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans average annual labor productivity growth in industry totalled 1.45 and 2.1 percent, respectively, which does not meet the tasks and demands of the current stage of development. An analysis established that the effect of all scientific, technical, organizational and economic measures amounts to a 2 to 3 percent increase in labor productivity annually and a savings of fuel and raw materials within the two percent range with a simultaneous reduction in return on investment of up to 3 percent on the average. That is wasteful management.

I have been speaking, on the whole, in general terms. As far as specifits are concerned, they also give cause for thought. We frequently have intolerable delays in the scheduled fulfillment of assignments for the development of advanced equipment and technology. In order to achieve success, efforts sint be concentrated in primary areas, but instead scientific personnel are scattered and many of them are working on minor, inconsequential projects. This means that the planning of scientific research is flawed. Thus, the reorganization that is now in progress should be conducted in such a way as the eliminate existing shortcomings.

New equipment and technology have an effect only if they are immediately jut to use. However, during the 11th Five-Year Plan there was a further restation return on assets channeled into the development of scientific and terminal progress. Calculated per ruble of expenditure, this index has in just an expenditure.

percent at the Ministry of Light Industry's enterprises and to 53 percent at the Ministry of Light Industry's enterprises and to 53 percent at enterprises of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. A significant number of enterprises in many branches of the national economy have long failed to fulfill the plan for labor productivity growth through the introduction of new equipment and technology. What is more, one third of the industrial enterprises did nothing in the way of introducing new equipment and technology into production. This is at a time when one third of the workers in industry and half of the production personnel in sowkhozes and rural construction are engaged in manual, low-productivity labor.

The unremitting trend toward reduced replacement rates for the active part of fixe: projection capital (FPC) over an extended period has begun to elicit serious concern. This situation has resulted in the accumulation of a large amount of physically worn and obsolete fixed production capital, and in particular, production equipment. On Jan. 1, 1954 depreciation on FPC in the republic's economy totaled 33 percent. This index was even higher in electric power engineering and the fuel and construction industries.

In order to advance Kazakhstan's economy to a higher level, we must solve the nute: problems in the immediate juture. This can only be done through active work to accelerate scientific and technical progress in every positle way. The "Intensification-90" program is the heart of this work.

Q .-- The program has a territorial-branch nature. What prompted this approach?

A.--Inis approach makes it possible to more fully consider not only branch, that also territorial interests. The coordination of branch assignments with existing thest resources should result in equalitrium both along the vertical axis [Gosplan--ministry--enterprise], and the norizontal (basic planning approach experies). The clear-cut organization of control over progress made in fulfilling the program's numerous assignments and the elimination of importantal fragmentation is only possible through this system.

g. -- and are the "Intensification-90" program's high-priority areas?

A.--Increase areas include, first and foremost, the development and introduction of new equipment that utilizes computers and numerical control INC); the translation to advanced, primarily resource-conserving termologies; the development of new types of materials and output, an increase in the quality of items, the introduction of advanced standards and the comprehensive utilization of raw materials; and improvement in the organization of labor, production and materials.

the requirement and reconstruction of existing enterprises, which on the incelerated renewal of FIC and an increase in the share of their artism part, will be expanded. A total of issue persent of all capital investments intended for production are being provided for these purposes. The same of fixed production capital's active part should grow substantially by large.

Such giants o industry as, for example, the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, will undergo extensive reequipment. The set of planned measures includes increvement in the technology for the production of tin-plate, modernization of section mills, blast furnaces and sintering plants, the transfer of continuous to an advanced lime-injection technology and the introduction of continuous billet casting. There are plans to develop the production of continuous billet casting. There are plans to develop the production of continuous time in the USSR. A new phosphate slag processing shop will produce valuable output.

The intensification of operations at the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy Mining and Concentrating Combine stipulates the introduction of more productive equipment and technology. For the first time in domestic practice, diesel-powered trolleys with a carrying capacity of 110 tons will be put to use in quarries, along with powerful excavators and dump trucks. Technology that is being introduced to strip deep layers of the Sarbayskoye deposit with the aid of railroad tunnels that have accumulated will make it possible to use rail transport to avoid delivery to the quarry's edges.

An entire set of measures for outfitting oilfields with new operating equipment has been developed.

The organization of excavation operations that utilize the ERP-10000Ts rotory excavator at the "Severnyy" open-cut mine, technology for cutting and processing coal benches with a height of 24 to 20 meters by SRS (n) rotory complexes, and the laying of metallic cross-ties are a high-priority assignment for the introduction of advanced technology at the Ekibastuzugol Ansociation. The large-sale introduction of the most up-to-date technological processes, means of automation and computer equipment in the fuel and power engineering complex will be carried out simultaneously with an increase in the technological reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises.

The "Intensification-90" program devotes serious attention to branches that produce consumer goods. A total of 60 types of items with the "N" index will be developed as a result of the shift to up-to-date equipment and advanced production processes and their production will total 750 million rubles.

In the agro-industrial complex, provision is being made for efficient utilization of the existing production potential, an improvement in soil fertility, an increase in the productivity of farming and livestock breeding, increase in the productivity, the accelerated recoupment of investments and increase in the profitability of production. Farmers will receive new varieties of wheat--"OPAKS-1", "karlygash", "tselinnaya" and "omskaya-y"--and new varieties of grain and leguminous crops that meet the demands of intensive to harlow and are resistant to detrimental ecological factors. Highly include types and lines of karakul wools suited to textile mills, which will the branch's further intensification through an increase in their productivity and breeding qualities, will receive state approval.

High princity attaches to the utilization of intensive technologies in the utilization of intensive technologies in the utilization of agricultural crops and a snift of the production of livestock that the utilization to an industrial table. There are plant to all that the

million hectares of grain crops and large areas of sugar beets, potatoes, sayseems and vegetables by 1990 using intensive, labor-conserving technologies.

The programming of yields is a new trend in modern agronomy. Yields on irrigated land of more than 55 centners of rice, 50 centners of corn and 600 centners of green crops are being programmed through this technology.

Thus, intensification encompasses all of the branches of the republic's winder. It includes types of equipment and technologies that meet world or domestic standards in terms of their basic indices at the time that they are introduced into production. The program is geared toward increasing the expertitiveness of Kazakhstan's goods, expanding the republic's expert positilities and reducing the import of equipment and final output.

J .-- Ine final question. What is science's contribution to the new program?

A.--Inc program devotes a great deal of attention to the intensification of strence proper, as a system for the production of new knowledge. Provision is theing made for completing a sizable amount of fundamental and applied research in the fields of nuclear physics, applied mathematics, powder metallurgy and military rossessor-based measurement systems. Based on the results that are obtained, industrial robots and manipulators will be installed at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium Combine and production lines that utilize robots will be installed at the Leninogorsk Polymetallic Combine. Methods of investment casting, which match the standard of world models, and several types of stampings and forgings have been developed. Kazakhstan will the first to introduce these methods in the country. Science will provide innovations for literally every sphere of life and production.

We are all aware that time has flown since the April (1985) CPSU Central Dommittee session on questions of scientific and technical progress. We must be interesting the our stride so that life does not leave us behind. But we are only at the start of our journey. Important, serious tasks, whose accomplishment will require intensive work, lie anead. The "Intensification-90" program charts the primary trends and opens up future prospects. It is a good reference point for the coming years.

1:149 C.H: 1550/561 REGIONAL ISSUES

TAJIKS HOLD CONFERENCE ON PREPARATION OF RUSSIAN TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 4 March 1986 carries on page 7 a 200-word article entitled "Russian Language in School and in the VUZ" by M. Panfilov. The Tajik Pedagogical Institute for Russian Language and Literature was the site of a recent conference on improving Russian-language teacher preparation and incorporating the education reform's general directives into the system. A number of scientists and educators-researchers from the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute, teachers from Leninabad, Kulyab, and Tursunzade, and workers from various education departments took part in the sessions. Tajik Minister for Higher and Specialized Middle Education Sh. M. Sultanov and Tajik Minister for Education R. D. Dadaboyev also participated in the discussions.

TAJIK TOWN INTRODUCES LOCAL DIRECT-DIAL PHONE SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 6 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 100-word article announcing the introduction of automatic zoned telephone service in Nurek. Residents are now able to dial, without the aid of an operator, to a number of regions in the republic and to 12 cities in the Soviet Union, including Moscow, Minsk, Sverdlovsk. Novosibirsk, and others. A 2,000-number ATS has been put into service in the town. Nurek has also introduced instrumentation for "three-program broadcasting" [tri-programmove veshchaniye] into the local radio network.

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CSO: 1830/446

UZBEK INSTITUTE DIRECTOR: LOCAL WATER INADEQUATE BY 2001

Tashkent ZVEZDA VOSTOKA in Russian No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press 16 Jan 86) pp 107-115

lArticle by Viktor Dukhovnyy, director of the Central Asian Scientific-Research Institute of Irrigation: "Water for the Region"]

[Text] "In the Uzbek SSR... [it is planned] to assure the remodeling and improvement of the use of the existing irrigation systems, to put into operation during the five-year period 410,000 hectares of irrigated land, to irrigate 1.1 million hectares of pastures, and to remodel the systems for irrigation of pastures on an area of approximately 4.5 million hectares. [It is also planned] to complete the comprehensive assimilation of the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes." (From the draft of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000.)

For our sunny but very arid part of the country, it is a normal phenomenon when the summer passes without a single cloud, without a single rain shower. By creating a well-extended network of canals, man took into his hands the function of the periodic bringing of moisture into the land. The age-old experience of skillful handling of water for irrigation purposes made it possible to create a high level of efficiency in irrigated agriculture and to achieve the country's highest return on each irrigated hectare. The productivity of our irrigated hectare is 5-6 times greater than the productivity of each hectare in the agricultural land in the country's middle zone. It is neither the sun nor the climate that makes our irrigated hectare more lavish, but the unceasing labor of the vegetable husbandryman, who has taken on as an ally powerful technology, chemical fertilizers, and scientists' recommendations.

Our part of the country is specialized in the raising of cotton. It is precisely the southern irrigated field that provides the raw materials for our country's textile factories and for the factories in all the countries that are members of the CEMA. This heat-loving and labor-intensive crop occupies three-fourths of the irrigated land in Uzbekistan. In exchange for cotton fiber, the country provides us with grain, meat, milk, and machinery.

Taking decisive steps to overcome phenomena of stagnation in the economy, the party has planned and is carrying out fundamental measures to achieve the accelerated development of the economy. If one totals them all up, the bottom line will be: intensification. Intensification is placing the emphasis on scientific-technical progress and on new technology and technological processes. Intensification is the changeover to new forms of organizing labor, to new production relations. It is the improvement of the country's entire economic mechanism. Intensification is thriftiness, the indoctrination of every worker to be an assiduous owner. It is cost accountability, brought down to the level of every executor. Intensification is initiative that rises above the confines of obsolete ideas, instructional guides, and norms, and that opens up vistas for the creativity of the worker, the engineer, and the scientist.

Intensification is not an abstract concept for our irrigated field either. That irrigated field is the basic agricultural production entity in all the Central Asian republics. Life is increasingly persistent in assigning very complicated tasks to us: how does one increase the harvest yield while reducing the expenditure of irrigation water? How does one reliably protect the irrigated field against salinization? How does one automate the work of the canal and the irrigation and drainage systems as a whole, and automate that process in which hundreds of thousands of irrigation specialists are currently engaged -- the process itself of bringing moisture to the field? In what branches of the national economy should one create jobs for the people who have been freed from agricultural production?

Before dwelling in detail on what the irrigation and land-reclamation specialists in Uzbekistan have at their disposal today and what they plan to do in the 12th Five-Year Plan, it is necessary, if only in brief, to discuss the tremendous value that water has under our specific conditions.

The nations that populate our sunny land, during all eras, knew how to value and take care of water. Geographically speaking, the Central Asian republics belong to the drainage area of the Aral Sea and its two largest rivers, the Amu-Darya and the Syr-Darya, which annually bring into the plain 120 cubic kilometers of water. These rivers have their beginning in the blue mountains of the Tien Shan and the Pamir, at the borders of the perpetual snows and glaciers, and are high when this is needed most of all by man -- during the summertime. What is of value, however, is not the water that is in the river, but that which is provided to the fields in the necessary quantity and promptly. The struggle for water, and to provide it in the necessary quantity and promptly to the fields constitutes the most absorbing pages in the history of this land over the period of many millenia. And we can note with pride that during the recent decades much more has been done than during the entire preceding period.

We treasure greatly the beginning -- the decree signed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin at the dawn of the Soviet authority to irrigate in Turkestan 500,000 desyatinas lone desyatina = 2.7 acres] of arid land. True, that was a modest amount of land. For the period of civil war and of very serious economic collapse, that was natural. But as soon as the situation allowed it, the young Soviet government invested the largest capital investments in Central

Asia into irrigation. The purpose was to recreate the land with the aid of irrigation, to put an end to the past, and to accelerate the transition to socialism: to collectivize and mechanize the agriculture of the Central Asian republics, and on that basis to achieve the country's cotton independence. In the mid-1930's that task was resolved. And today the USSR is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of cotton fiber.

I remember a land that was covered with fissures, a land that had never known irrigation water. I remember irrigation specialist Ibragim Nurmatov, from the Sovkhoz imeni German Titov in the Hungry Steppe, an "aksakal" [an elder] with broad shoulders and with brown, muscular arms like the bark of an elm tree, as he directed a stream of water into a furrow, and then walked behind the water, with his face expressing respectful surprise. This was the first irrigation. Then the first cotton plant on the virgin land, the first water. That land had never drunk water until its thirst was quenched, and now it absorbed the water greedily like a sponge. And Ibragim Nurmatov kept walking along the furrows, smiling. He saw what that water would become in the golden autumn —it would be transformed into bales of cotton at the vast procurement stations, into mountains of orange-colored cantaloupes, into joyous wedding celebrations and housewarming parties. He walked behind the first water that irrigated the cotton field and on his face was a clear, bright smile.

Please allow me to make another digression, or perhaps I should say another excursion, into the recent past. I would like to discuss my impression of an old documentary film, "The Canal," which was made by the famous movie director Malik Kayumov in 1939. The film deals with the builders of the Large Fergana Canal, and the first nationwide "khashar." Without any director's or cameraman's tricks, Kayumov photographed what was occurring -- and this work of his became the best of more than 250 films that he made. "karnai" [musical instruments] carry to the villages of the abundant Fergana Valley the news that the construction of the canal has begun. The kolkhoz members walk along the route, and ride on bullock carts and on donkeys. As they join one another, the streams of volunteers become a mighty current of humanity. The first wave of the hoe, then thousands and millions of hoes. The yellow land flies into wheelbarrows and into sacks. It is lavishly salted with sweat. It is difficult, exhausting labor. Why, then, were the workers' faces so inspired? It was because it was a nationwide construction project, and the enthusiasm of creation had ignited everyone. Everyone wanted to become a construction worker on the canal. The camera immortalized the weeping adolescent who was told he could not go to the construction site because he was too young, and the weeping "aksakal" who was deemed to be too feeble to go. The tears of insult were bitter. The actions of the young man and the old man are guided by the force of self-assertion, and therefore we meet both of them on one of the sectors of the canal. Like everyone else they are working and they are happy.

Among the Uzbek nation, there is a strong tradition of the "khashar," when people combine their efforts to build a house, a school, or a road. The Soviet era has given that ancient tradition socialist features. The Great Fergana Canal because the first republic "khashar," the first people's construction project, one that was applauded by the entire world. And not to be allowed to participate in a "khashar" was a great insult. The strength of

the perple's enthusiasm was such that a canal 270 kilometers long was built by the hands of 170,000 persons in only 45 days. Those were 45 unforgettable, truly festive days.

"I didn't make up anything and I didn't try to prettify anything when I was making the film about the building of the new canal," Malik Kayumov recalls. "Unly one thing was required of me: to convey reality truthfully. And that was all. The film turned out to be a broad and impressive one. Recently I thaked it to a Czechoslovak television worker. At his request the film was sent to Prague. Later on, he wrote that Prague television had shown the film times, and that films like that are an excellent means of teaching internationalism."

I shall not cease being surprised at the headlong speed of time. Today there is no need for heavy manual work of this volume. Today it is possible to send to a pretruction project like this as many excavators, bulldozers, and dump trauks as are needed. It is a different era. Man's labor has changed, and we 1150 lifterent gauges to evaluate what has been done. We have become wiser, risher, and stronger. But if all that had not occurred, we would not have had any lumproges, Magnitka, or Large Fergana Canal. We would not have had the 11111 Stakhanovite record which in many respects is similar to Gagarin's rull into space. That's what the beginning was like. Dur achievements today, totaj's ; lans for tomorrow, for the 12th Five-Year Plan, are their fortunate continuation. Very important elements in our movement ahead are the Simposive nature and stubborn, persistent, intensive search for the new. As I look tack, I do not see in the life of our country any years that were not interesting, I do not see any marking time or groping movement forward, without any clear vision of the final result. By overcoming deprivations and fighting against the enemy, both foreign and domestic, our country marched with a firm step toward the goal that had been set, and that firmness 65 years any was just as worthy of admiration as it is today.

Thur, we have the 12th Five-Year Plan. Intensification and our irrigated field. The intensification of irrigated agriculture under the conditions of a rapidly growing snortage of irrigation water. What is that shortage based in the would be intensified it is necessary to give the floor to science and advanced technology and oring things to an end. But what about the material expenditures? The problem of effectiveness, finally? And the complicated social questions which are being presented to us by the violation of the principle of comprehensiveness in the mastery of the virgin lands? The fate of the rosettlers? Land is strong in the man who sets down lasting roots in the rosettlers? Land is strong in the man who sets down lasting roots in the principle of the resettlement rate in our villages in all the regions of the growth of labor productivity and the growth of effectiveness more than any other factor is.

Irrigation water, of which, except for years with little water and for individual unintegrated sources of irrigation, we have a sufficient amount for the time being and will have a sufficient amount for approximately five years more; the good rate of providing the region with labor resources; the high rate of efficiency in managing irrigated agriculture; the abundance of warm, sanny days; advanced agrotechnology -- all these are favorable factors that

contribute to the obtaining of steady harvest of cotton, fruits, grajes, and two harvest of vegetable and fodder crops. They guarantee a high return on the capital investments in agriculture and water management. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, for example, every ruble of capital investments in the branches brought a return of 20 kopecks in the increase of gross output. That is 60 percent more than the average level for the entire country. Naturally, these indicators do not go unnoticed by the planning agencies.

During the past 20 years more than 25 billion rubles have been invested in the construction of new projects in land reclamation and water management in Uzbek SSR and in the remodeling of the existing ones. The increase in irritated land alone came to 1,300,000 hectares, of which 700,000 are major traffs of transformed virgin land in the Hungry, Dzhizak, and Karshi steppes, and the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya, with modern land-reclamation systems and complexes providing production and social-and-everyday services. Mighty territorial construction and assimilation organizations with a considerable production base have been created and are developing. The basic purpose of these organizations is to erect sovknozes on the virgin land that is terming assimilated. The experience of the international aid provided to our requilit in rebuilding the Nonchernozem Zone attests to the fact that these organizations are ready to fulfill a considerable volume of work outside the confines of Uzbek SSR, in regions with extremely sparse population and an undeveloped infrastructure.

It is especially necessary to emphasize that land-reclamation activity in Uzbekistan and the other Central Asian republics is carried out, as a rule, in a comprehensive manner, on the basis of thorough scientific elaborations, and necessarily includes land reclamation involving water management, that 12, irrigation and drainage, as well as agrotechnical, agrochemical, industrial-crop, anti-erosion, and other measures that are aimed at increasing the fertility of the soil. Unlike the soils in the nonchernozem and chernulary soils in the zones of excessive or unstable irrigation, the soils in Central Asia, as a result of many years of irrigation, are not getting worse. Moreover, the carrying out by scientists of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences of soil surveys on the entire territory of the republic in the 1930's and the 1980's indicated a substantial increase in the fertility of the irrigated serozems — the basic soils in our oases, and that made it possible to put those soils into a special, independent type.

During the past 20 years the gross output in the agriculture of Uzbekistan had more than doubled and has reached 6.7 billion rubles. Cotton production during that period increased from 3.7 to 5.5 million tons; and the production of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and melon crops doubled or tripled. There was a considerable increase in the percentage of the most valuable fine-staple cotton. But the entire gross output of the branches of the national economy which are linked with the development of land reclamation in Mr area increased during the period being considered from 15.3 to 37.5 tillium rubles. That made it possible, with an increase in the republic's population from 15.3.

to 15 million people, to increase the national income, in per capita terms, by a factor of 1.8.

It should be emphasized that, despite the involvement in agricultural turnover of tremendous tracts of virgin land which has been deprived of any significant natural fertility, the republic's agriculture as a whole developed intensively: there was an increase in the harvest yield of cotton and other drops and an increase in the productivity of animal husbandry. And that to a large degree determined the rates and level of development of the Uzbek national economy as a whole. As of today less than half the self-employed population is employed in the republic's agroindustry. Large projects involving the comprehensive assimilation of new land made it possible during each five-year plan to bright into social production in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex an additional 300,000-350,000 able-bodied workers and provided an impetus to the rapid growth of the entire economy of Uzbek SSR. However, it must be noted that the size of the population has been growing even faster and the social and demographic situation in the republic's agriculture is continuing to become complicated.

At our ancient oases, which are the basic zones of agricultural production, the population density is exceptionally nigh. The chronic excess of labor resources in the rural areas leads to low production loads placed on a single worker -- 1.0-1.5 hectares, which is one-third to one-half the optimal norms with the present technical state of equipment in cotton growing. This has been objectively impeding the growth of labor productivity, as has been confirmed during recent years by statistics. Thus, each worker employed in the republic's agriculture currently produces output valued at 2,600 rubles, which is 40 percent less than for the country as a whole.

The overpopulation in the villages and the low labor productivity have a detrimental effect upon the standard of living among the rural population. The most recently budgetary studies indicated that the total family income in Uzbek SSR on the average per month comes to 295 rubles, as compared with 322 rubles for the country as a whole. The difference might appear to be minor. But the families in our villages are larger, with more children. And in terms of a single family member, each person's income is 52 rubles, as compared with 53 ruble for the country as a whole.

Utbekistan is one of the few regions in the country where the size of the population has been growing steadily at high rates. All things considered, both in the immediate future and in the long-term future, the republic's share will be one-third of the total increase in labor resources. In order to guarantee the planned rates of development of the national economy and to guarantee the employment rate for the reputlic's rapidly growing population, it is necessary not only to preserve, but also to increase the volumes of assimilation of new land. At such time, in the plans for the further development of agriculture the priority should be given to the resolution of food problems.

In Uzbek SSR it is most desirable to development vegetable growing, especially in hothouses, as well as orchard growing, viticulture, and tobacco growing. These directions in vegetable husbandry require a lesser specific expenditure

of water, and that factor is by no means of small importance to us. Those directions are typified by a higher labor-intensity than is required with the existing crop structure. This will make it possible to use the lator resources of the rural areas. Finally, the organization of the more thorough and more complete processing of these products of vegetable husbandry in the places where they are produced will lead to an increase in the share of the national product being produced, as compared with what is being consumed. This directedness in the development of the economy is all the more important in that the existing cotton specialization in agriculture has given rise to definite disproportions in this regard. Today, out of the total volume of cotton fiber being produced in the republic, only 5 percent is used locally, and the rest is shipped out. That means that the many hundreds of thousands of people who are employed in cotton growing, and the 2 million hectares of irrigated land and 30 cubic kilometers of water that guarantee the production of cotton, are engaged in the fulfillment of nationwide and export shipments and the production of the final output outside of Uzbekistan.

The need to reconsider the composition of the agricultural output to be produced in the republic is also indicated by the analysis of the per-capita consumption of food products in Uzbek SSR. Today the consumption of the most valuable food products -- meat, milk, eggs -- in Uzbekistan per capita of population is still considerably lower than the average for the country as a whole, and the consumption of bread products and vegetable oil is higher. Even the consumption of vegetables and fruits in the republic is less than is recommended by the standard requirements.

The further development of Uzbekistan's food complex is closely linked with the assimilation of new land. The long-term land-reclamation program that was adopted by the October 1984 Plenum of CPSU Central Committee stipulates the increasing of the irrigated land in Uzbek SSR to 5-5.5 million hectares. Having at its disposal a practically unlimited land fund that is suitable for irrigation (more than 12 million hectares, of which 4 million are being irrigated at the present time), as well as labor resources and a powerful construction base, the republic has all the conditions and opportunities for annually putting into agricultural circulation not 80,000 hectares of new irrigated land, but 100,000 hectares or more.

However, what is desired and what is actual are not always compatible. Public opinion in the republic, and the republic's party, Soviet, and economic agencies are thoroughly convinced of the correctness of the course aimed at the further complete expansion of the irrigated land. Increase in the production of cotton fiber and food products, and the buildup of shipments of vegetables and fruits, especially early varieties, into the regions of the Center, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East are our international duty, but we cannot resolve this very important national-economic task simply by raising the harvest yield. But in expanding the irrigated land at those rates that correspond to the republic's strengths and opportunities we will be hindered—and the farther the process occurs, the greater that hindrance will be—by the limitation of our own water resources. The poverty of the reserves of fresh water in the drainage area of the Aral Sea precludes the possibility of assimilating all the land that is suitable for irrigation.

Let us reconsider the data provided by many years of observations. According to the schemes for the complete use of the water resources in the trainage area, the outflow of all sources of irrigation water constitutes 12% outle kilometers, including 70 cubic kilometers in the drainage area of the Amu-Darya River and 40 cubic kilometers in the drainage area of the Syr-Darya. Let us exclude the consumption of water by industrial and the municipal management. In this instance the share of Uzbek SSR, under conditions of a regulated outflow, is equal to 61 cubic kilometers. The actual water consumption in 1965 constituted 35 and in 1984, 61 cubic meters. The entire superficial output of the Syr-Darya has already been regulated by reservoirs, the total volume of which is 27 cubic kilometers. With the activation of the Rogunskiy Hydroelectric Center the regulation of the outflow of the Amu-Darya for many years will also be guaranteed.

The drainage areas of the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya rivers today, if we may also speak about the long-term view, characterized by a high level of use of the outflow and by large volumes of recycled water being returned to the fields, both within the contoured areas being irrigated and also after their return to sources of irrigation and recycled collection for feeding to the irrigation systems situated below them. Solely as a result of this measure, the total volume of water being used exceeds the natural resources of the Syr-Darya drainage area by 30 percent, and the drainage area of the Amu-Darya by 20 percent. Even with a comparatively low efficiency -- for example, 50-percent efficiency -- in a number of irrigation systems in the Fergana Valley, the water that has filtered into the soil or that has been collected in the watercollection facilities is used below, when released from the Kayrakkumskoye, Farkhadskoye, and Chardarinskoye reservoirs, rather than being wasted, and might appear to many hydraulic engineers looking at the situation from the outside, from beyond the confines of our region.

We do not have the right to construct any serious computations involving the use of underground water. Their resources are not large. One can extract for economic purposes no more than 5.8 cubic kilometers. A large part of this volume is already being collected, tasically for purposes of water supply. At the same time the intensification of the recovery of underground water almost automatically leads to a reduction in the superficial river outflow, which we can observe in the Fergana Valley and in Taskhent, Kashka-Darya, and other oblasts. By relying on the underground water, we will win practically nothing, but will substantially increase the price of the water provides.

It is necessary to mention that the intensification of agriculture increases the effectiveness of water use. Thus, the amount of the specific water collection in the past 20 years has been stabilized at the level of 14,000 cubic meters per hectares. At the same time the water expenditure per billion rubles of gross output of agriculture decreased from 19.4 to 9.6 cubic kilometers, or by one-half. That provides sufficiently convincing testimony to the fact that the republic is carrying out steady and purposeful work for the increasingly efficient use of the water resources, which work is promoting

the reduction in the specific expenditures of water per unit of output and is increasing in a planned manner the effectiveness of water use.

In this work the priority is given to increasing the efficiency of the irrigation systems. The concreting of the main canals and the canals within the farms and the broad application of reinforced-concrete races and conduits les to a situation in which, during the past 20 years, the efficiency of the irrigation systems increased from 0.5 to 0.62-0.64. The difference between the collection of water and the feeding of it to the fields today constitutes 22 cubic kilometers. But it is completely incompetent to include it among the irreplaceable losses. Two-thirds of that water is returned to the rivers by way of the collector and drainage network, and only 7-8 cubic kilometers is lost, going into independent bodies of water and the deltas of the Amu-Darya and the Syr-Darya in for environmental-protection purposes. The increase in the efficiency of the irrigation systems the discarded water of which goes Sack into the main trunk of the river does little to economize the irrigation water, but is very expensive, because simultaneously with the reduction of the water that has been collected, there is also a reduction in the volumes of the returned water, and the proportion here is one to one. It is paradoxical tut a fact that by raising the technical level of these systems we do not get any additional water resources at our disposal. The maximum theoretically possible efficiency is 0.86. It can be achieved by applying concrete to assolutely all the main canals and canals within the farms and by replacing the entire intrafarm irrigation network that currently runs through the open ground by an enclosed or raceway network. This will require roughly 8-10 million rubles of capital investments, more than 120,000 kilometers of pipes and raceways, and the tremendous expenditure of electrical energy for the creation of the necessary pressure in the conduits. However, the benefit will not be great and will be completely incommensurate with the production expenditures. The amount of water collected will be only 3 cubic kilometers a year, and with a consideration of the decrease in the volumes of the returned listharge, the saving of water resources will be only one cutic kilometer. This, this expensive and material-intensive method of improving the use of water resources obviously is economically undesirable and cannot be recommended for implementation.

One of the most important components in the intensification of irrigated agriculture under the arid conditions of Uzbekistan is the struggle against the salinization of the land being irrigated. This struggle requires the clusest interaction between irrigation and drainage, a true and constant harmony between them. In Uzuekistan, and especially after the May Type Flenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a considerable amount of work was done to breate a reliable drainage background. Its total positive benefit is not Subject to doubt. Eighty thousand kilometers of open drains and 20,000 kilometers of blosed drains, as well as 3700 drainage wells, were built. As a result, on large areas of the irrigated land there has been a reduction in the mineralization of the ground water and in the salinization of the soils. Nevertheless, it is precisely in this sector of land-replamation construction that one has seen revealed a number of shortcomings and areas of incomplete work, which were justly pointed out by the October 1964 plenum of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. By no means all drainage systems have bears till and are being operated efficiently, with the observance of all the

recommendations made by science. On an area of more than 300,000 mediates, fectuse of the high mineralization of the soils, the cotton harvest fiel: i.e. not exceed 20 quintals [per hectare], which is t quintals below the average for the republic. The annual irrigations for flushing purposes on an irra of tou, out hectares are carried out with increased norms as a consequence of the unfavorable land-reclamation conditions. This leads to unretrievable landof a large amount of fresh water. There has almost no change and improvement in the traditional type of furrow irrigation, at the traditional which is the difficult and not very attractive manual labor performe: ty irrigation specialist. The republic experiences a chronic shortage of the contract of the cont for carrying out irrigation directly from the raceways and conduits. And yet the use of these hoses (which are still called flexible conduits) increases the labor productivity of the irrigation specialist by a factor of 4. has not been any broad extension of the method of sprinkler or droplet irrigation. In general, the service that operates the irrigation systems, and especially the intrafarm networks, is the most backward sector of water management. As a rule, the introduction of innovations -- automities, telemechanics, etc. -- proceeds here in a very painful and slow manner, and the agreence to old, time-tested, customary means and methods of operation La very strong.

In the 12th and subsequent five-year plans, in order to increase affectiveness of the use of irrigated land, it will be necessary to arread complete remodeling on an area of 2.3 million hectares, of which 0.5 million nectares are considerably salinized. The chief goal of the remodeling in the improvement of the land-reclamation condition there. The cost of the improvement of the land-reclamation condition there. The cost of the improvement of the land-reclamation condition there. The cost of the improvement of the land-reclamation condition there. The cost of the improvement of the land-reclamation condition rubles. Entire in anything has been estimated to be more than 10 billion rubles. Entire in anything new in our water-management construction. Properly straking, the carried out constantly, but it has been in insufficient volumes and the catternely slow rates. The reason for the low rates lies in the first the remainding is carried out under conditions of operating farms, which, practically speaking, have little self-interest in speeding up remainding.

malance-sheet computations that were made in the schemes for the computations that were made in the schemes for the computations. and protection of the water resources of the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya might drainage areas have determined the maximum irrigation capability of the war at sources of the Central Asian region to be 8.3 million hectares, 31 milli with the 7 million hectares being irrigated at the present time. In the right of these computations, every republic has had established for it wit reconsumption limits and the maximum areas for the development of irrigition. Utbek SSR, for example, will be able to expand the irrigated area with 11 - wo water resources by only 900,000 hectares. That is, by the late Five-Tear Plan the assimilation of new land will be stopped if the local water resurres inmit substantially supplemented from without. Also, we will assimilate the (A) , (A) hectares of virgin land only if we carry out scrupulately all the plannel water-saving and water-protection measures and rate. qualitatively higher level the efficiency of water use. I have in mint overall stiffening of water discipline; the fundamental improve- of the the introduction of automated control systems; the establishment is renorms for water consumption; the changeover to new, elonglisted in limitation and new irrigation technology; the remoteling of the networks on land that has been irrigated for a long period of time, the efficiency of that land up to 0.70; the reduction to the minimal the irretrievable losses of moisture; the more efficient regional formular and animal-husbandry runoffs onto the fields. This will reveryday, and animal-husbandry runoffs onto the fields. This will recomply a direct economic effect from the complete use of the irrition capability of all the local sources, but will also lead to an improve the ecological situation in the region. In particular, the mineralization the water in the rivers over their entire length will not exceed the liter, which corresponds to the sanitation norms. In addition, volumes of water will be channeled into the deltas of the Syr-Darys Amu-Darys and in the area along the Aral Sea for providing water to for creating a green anti-erosion zone.

The troad program of water-management measures will also be print in comprehensive program of agrotechnical measures, which program all is at increasing the productivity of the land and at improving the situation. Selection experts must and will provide the rural arms with a good fiber quality. The series the very valuable property of wilt-resistance. Must all improve series management for the basic agricultural rups:

the cases of a good strain. A considerable part of the planting is will be transferred to the zones where new land is being a strain in the first all preside to decrease the areas planted to citize a land to a land to a stantiated crop rotations.

Injustry will assimilate the production of less toxic means of production of less toxic means of productions, and more effective mineral fertilizers. Their trade application all contribute to the increase in the lavishness of the irritate. It is planted to make much broader use of the including methods in the arrival posts than prevails today. Many farms, especially in the first production of the fergana Valley, have assimilated these methods to such as each toxy have completely rejected polaring a chemicals.

We have virgin land of a special kind -- mountainous. Ontil how, to remain no attempts to use its very rith capabilities, and that the valley the mountain slopes the natural forests develop well, as well is word, although, and therry-plum trees, we have a rather large number of where, by means of terracing the slopes, we can develop in irritation of which that the orinars growers call the terrains system "ir, irritation that the orinars growers call the terrains system "ir, irritation that the orinars growers call the terrains system "ir, irritation that the verotation period. An order is virgin; if the verotation period. An order is virgin; if the verotation period. An order is virgin; if the verotation period.

declars. The value of this output lies in the fact that it will be in its high taste feet and a

In fight to implement successfully the entire series of them to implement successfully the entire series of them. will be necessary in each of the next five-year plans to allocate or rul fillions of publes of capital investments. Of that amount, when help marmeles specifically into the remodeling of the irrigation approximation injurgement of the reclaimed state of the land. If the significant are allocated in a leaser volume, the carrying out of the planned preserved. naturally, will be slowed down, and that will have a detricental effect and the rates of assimilation of the new land. The introduction of property it, water management and on all the irrigated land will make it postiols with the maximum economic desirability to use all the water resources that are available to us. A salentifically substantiated system of vegetable quarter by and intensive technological schemes will become the property of every farm, of every field brigade. As a consequence, the harvest yield of notion illiwill increase by 0-0 quintals; vegetables, 50 quintals; melon cross, -1-1-1 quintals, a three-fold increase; rice, 25 quintals; and corn, 35 quintals. Nevertheless, even with the execution of all the planned measures, which require tremendous material expenditures and organizational efforts, the justifie area of irrigation in Uzbekistan will remain much telow then level Plannel by the decisions of the October 1904 Plenum of the the court Computations indicate that It I'm T. U more desirable to channel these funds into increasing the water remains if the region, that is, the bringing in of water from the outside. The appropriate measures are being studied and planned in the most darwful manner.

The reputite has studied the ways to develop agriculture for the period of the sake of obtaining a definite social effect, one can take a sure along the increase in the irrigated areas, as compared with the uprimal increase, by means of the temporary changed over to irrigation norms that have relied to the period of time. That will make it possible to make water available for irrigating 130,000-190,000 hectares of new land. The increase in output from that land will more than compensate for the reduction in the harvest yield an thuse areas where the irrigation norms are reduced.

It must be said that a rather large number of proposals have been made, while are alse: at increasing our water resources by untraditional method production of fresh water by removing the minerals from mineralized water; the exerting of an effect upon atmospheric precipitation, glaciers, etc.). But the implementation of all these proposals is extreme problematical and requires prolonged scientific research. Constructing on their taken may realistic plans would be utopian.

Simply by reducing the irrigation norms and improving the use of production of the plants in the cutside (and only in expectation of that;) -- an addition of the planted productivity of the cutside (and only in expectation of the planted productivity of the land will occur later. The forecasting of the production of the production of actual cutput with the use of the republic's own water, with the optimal occur.

reliable to tems, indicates the great importance that will be attached to the region's water resources. It is precisely that will be not the decisive factor for resolving the food program and developed to related branches in the agroindustrial complex. The production of for the capita of population in Uzbekistan without the involvement of attitional water sources will remain at the present-day, the fitteent level, and for individual types will even decrease. As a sequence, the Central Asian republics not only will be unable to in resolution of food resources, but will be increasingly forces to rely to the central food resources, but will be increasingly forces to rely to the central food reducts from the outside.

Jut if the water resources in our regions are sufficient to withstand the plant of the rates of levelopment of agricultural production, then by the soft will be at the to increase the gross social product by a factor of aim at 4. There will be a corresponding improvement in the use of the labor resources. The labor of persons employed in social production in the overall amount of the persons will increase, and the share of those employed in the nouseful and in the personal plots will decrease.

Its work aimed at increasing our water resources must be carried . . simultaneously with the work of achieving a snarp intrease in offectiveness of using that irrigation water which we have at air iis; ial today. This pertains both to irrigation agriculture and to all the Transmiss of the national economy. This will make it possible to reduce in the land-term period the expenditures for water per billion rubles of national in the teing produced in the republic, as compared with lyou, by a failer if 3.5; and to increase the return per cubic kilometer of water in ite , mile ile of manufactured output by a factor of 2, and agricultural output by a factor of 1.2. But orientation simply upon the region's own water resources will require the fundamental re-examination and rapid reorganization of the structure of the republic's entire national economy. The priority it " me will be given to the development of the labor-intensive branches of industry. It will be impossible to prevent any further reduction in the water ex, enditure norms for municipal-everyday needs and the worsening of its quality.

Computations indicate that without the bringing in of water from the satisfie. with the most rigid limitation of the consumers, our country's tall and wouldn't will receive an undership from Uzbekistan in 2000 of grass sector product with a value of many billions of rubles. There will be a recommendate many billions of rubles in the national income. The number of personal employed in the national economy will prove to be smaller than the state of the smaller than the state of the smaller than th This situation cannot be viewed as being favorable. It will In particular, it will be necessary to carry out fundamental tie; nationwide level to guarantee the employment rate of J-j miller persons. With the indigenous population strongly bound to their nometown, difficult to count on the resolution of this profilem by means it is relocation of a considerable number of persons to other parts of the On the other hand, the maintenance of the standard of living of these , Up means of channeling into Uzbekistan the additional nationality results the national income (we have in mind many billions of rables a year would

scarcely be economically desirable. The most acceptable way out can be seen in the creation of the necessary number of jobs in the republic itself.

Thus, the expansion of Uzbekistan's water resources is a vital necessity for its normal social and economic development. The appropriate proposals have been worked out and precisely formulated by engineers, scientists, and economic managers. It is necessary as quickly as possible to begin to implement them. There is no intelligent, economically justified alternative to these proposals. It is not difficult to delay making a start and to miss deadlines. But it is much more difficult to make up for what has been lost.

Speaking at a conference of party and economic activists in Tselinograd on 7 September 1985, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev said, "We have traveled a long path as we carried out the stupendous program of reclaiming agriculture. The scope of the land-reclamation projects will continue to expand in the future on the basis of plans that have already been developed and accepted. This very firm line of ours was already confirmed at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee last year."

The plans for the development of irrigation in Uzbekistan and the other Central Asian republics are stupendous. Lying at their basis is the international striving of the workers in the region to increase the contribution being made by Soviet Central Asia to the nationwide economic potential, to the further buildup of the production of cotton, vegetables, and fruits in the interests of our beloved Motherland, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of all the CEMA countries. These plans are feasible on the whole and in each of their details. But in order to fulfill them we need to have somewhat more water than we have at our disposal now. And the bringing in of the needed water to our arid region is an extremely important component of those plans, and the main feature in our unceasing concern for tomorrow.

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5075

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TASHKENT HOSTS WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 100-word UzTAG article covering the 13th session of the UN World Meteorological Organization executive council, which took place in Tashkent on 6 February. Scientists and specialists from the Soviet Union, the United States, Australia, Uruguay, the Philippines, the PRC, Canada, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Portugal, and Switzerland discussed perspectives for the organization's work. The president, R. L. Kintanar, and first vice president and chairman of the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Control of the Environment, Yu. A. Izrael, participated in the day's talks. Member scientists also visited Bukhara and Samarkand during their stay in Uzbekistan.

TASHKENT RECEIVES TELEX LINKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 February 1986 carries on page 4 a 100-word UzTAG article announcing the installation of terminals to the TELEX international system in Tashkent. The republic's central telegraph station now has a TELEX hook-up with 40 numbers.

SSR/AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP CELEBRATED IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 March 1986 carries on page 1 a 150-word UzTAG article noting a meeting held in Tashkent on 28 February in honor of the Treaty of Friendship between Afghanistan and the USSR. Afghan students in Tashkent took part in the events of the day. Afghanistan General Counsel in Tashkent Mokhammad Nasim Dzhuya addressed the gathering: Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman A. P. Romanovskiy also participated in the day's celebration.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OPENS--Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 16 March 1986 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by A. Kalantar titled "In the Agroprom School" that announces the establishment of an Armenian Republic Higher School of Agroindustrial Complex Management. The school is intended for specialists from RAPO's, the state agroindustrial apparatus, and departments and ministries operating within the agroindustrial complex. The school's two departments--Agroindustrial Complex Management and Agroindustrial Complex Economics--will cover a range of topics including production control, official language style, document preparation, business correspondence, and automated control systems using microprocessor technology. [Editorial Report] /6091

Tussr: NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE--An automated telephone exchange for 2,000 subscribers has been put into operation in the settlement of Gaz-Achak. The inhabitants of the base settlement of gas workers as well as nearby farm workers now have an operating and reliable link with the nation's major cities. Within the past 5 years automated telephone exchanges with a combined capacity of more than 15,000 subscribers have been put into operation in the settlements, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes of the oblast. [Text] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Mar 86 p 2] /6091

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